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CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY
S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—18.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

CONDUCTED BY
KARMARKAR PINCHHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL...

VOL: X. NO: 51 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
4th March	MALWA	10,941
11th "	KARMALA	9,893
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,982
1st April	NARKUNDA*	15,118
8th "	CALEDONIA	7,979
15th "	EGYPT	7,961
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th "	MANTUA *	10,002
6th May	MOREA	10,990
13th "	KALYAN	8,937
20th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th "	NALDERA*.	15,825

MALWA, NARKUNDA*, MANTUA, *NALDERA, *KALYAN — Through steamers from Australia. Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
[illegible]	IRRAWA	4,268
[illegible]	MANDALA	5,249
12th April	NEVASA	9,071
10th May	MASHOBRA	9,329
7th June	MANELA	9,309

* PROCEEDS TO LONDON.

SAILING FOR CHINA

1st March ..	SICILIA*	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer.	
1922		
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
24th March	Nalder*	
9th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
25th Feb	MANDALA	Karachi direct
29th "	VARSOVA	Busreh direct.
2nd March	BARJORA	E & S. Africa.
3rd Mar.	LINGA	Karachi direct
9th "	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
End February or Early Mar.	KARAPARA	K. & P. Gulf.
	ORNA	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1220.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Saito	7th Mar.	21st Mar.
Kobe Maru	T Nishimura	23rdMar,	6th Apr.
Nagoya Maru	S. Ohno	27th Mar,	10th Apr.
Burma Maru	I Kobayashi	15th Apr.	2nd Apr.

For Freight and passage, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Fukuoka Maru	C. Shirai	8137	24th Feb	12th March
Tokushima Maru	J. Shibutami	6968	2nd Mar	17th Mar
Canada Maru	Y Masuzumi	6988	13th Mar	28 Mar
Montreal Maru	B Takiguchi	14489	31st Mar	15th Ap

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank by Post
If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH Rs. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEROY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS
Rs. [illegible]
and for Rs. 50 each [illegible] Rs. 22,500
Write for full [illegible]
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22. BOMBAY.
Branches
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,50,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,103.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to
GANJANAN MADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Trustee.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,00 0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920 0 0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000 0 0

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June, and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received for as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants [illegible] terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on all stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,5[illegible]
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chalk Mansion Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Asst. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Bastah City	Madras
	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 265,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£3,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
F. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Comte Francqui, Esq.,
Major Benson, Esq.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	[illegible]
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM [illegible] THE YEAR. On sums [illegible] interest is allowed to [illegible] No interest will be [illegible] amount to Rs. 3 per [illegible]
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received [illegible] for limited periods [illegible] which can be [illegible]
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on Terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changshun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,85,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7 Clive St, Calcutta. [illegible] MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road, Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Action Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building, 33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

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"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
Non-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fesulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and Oudh, 289, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD.
Established 1881.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents, 289, Hornby Road, D SEN and CO., Street Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of [illegible] per cent. on the sums assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on second democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
49, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

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THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—6
1st Class ..	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class ..	40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED CONCESSION FOR UPPER CLASS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY
Competent Chiefs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBBER RINGS, SHUTTLES, BOW SPRINGS, HAIR BELTING, SPRING BUFFERS, TALLOW PANS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 4th March, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and others concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

- 1 case Coad's rubber rings.
- 27 bales Coad's rubber rings.
- 5 cases shuttles.
- 2 cases bow springs.
- 3 trusses red chrome spring buffers with buffalo caps.
- 8 bales bazar quality hair belting.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2943 of 1921 (Manambai vs. Buland).

1 lot of tallow tins.

On SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 Marine Lines very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Devji Canji and Co. rich cut glassware, porcelainware and platedware, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, electric hall and table lamps fancy bronze figures with electric lamps chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, chinese, ebony wood carved furniture, fancy cabinets table ornaments, rich water colours in frames, one sweet tone abomized cottage piano by Rose, single bedsteads Almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofas, card tables, meatsafes, ice box, filters, aluminium utensils, etc. etc. The property of J. A. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E. Collector of Customs, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE GIRGAUM PORTUGUESE CHURCH LANE, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST MARCH, 1922, AT 3-30 P. M.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Vendors Messrs. Ramchandra Bhaoo, Madan Sri Krishna and Ramnath Sadanand.

All that piece or parcel of ground being portion of the carteommonly called or known by the name of Pomball together with the messuage tenement and buildings thereon situate on the West side of the Girgaum Portuguese Church Lane without the Fort, in the town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 494 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by property of Damodar Walji, on the West by the property of Vallabhdas Meghji, on the North by the property of Damodar Walji and on the south by the public road known as the Charni Road and which said piece of Ground is registered by the collector of Pensim and Tax under old No. 307 and New No. 2078 and old Survey No. 576 New Survey No. 7/7910 and which with the messuage tenement and buildings therein is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward No. 1240 and Street No. 1.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Vendore, at their office at 31 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator, Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, office furniture of the above Company, such as counters with railways, office tables, sepoy benches Rex typewriter machine, cupboards, office clock, dining tables, etc.

Also re. National Cement Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

1 cupboard and 1 stand with drawer.

Re. Wardha Mills Co., Ltd.

1 copying press.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent High Class English and Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard Complete English Bed-room suit Handsome silver show case, cabinet palmstands, Pictures Platedware Glassware, Crockery, Carpets English Ice Refrigerator.

On SATURDAY, the 11th March 1922, at No 4 Council Road, in the Bombay Light Horse Bunglow behind Times of India at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to match, Eighty Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Complete English Bedroom suite, silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suit, English Chesterfield Chairs Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Rich Pictures Glassware, Crockery Cutlery etc., etc.

The property of Sergt. Major J. W. Coy of Bombay Light Horse, Proceeding Home on retirement.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE TEXTILE AND LEATHER GOODS.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, and THURSDAY, the 2nd March, (if necessary) at 10 a.m. at the Surplus Stores Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howard and Bullogh Mills) Do Lisle Road, Parel by Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers under orders from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, of very large lots of:—

Linen Stable bags, Ration bags, Holdalls, Tooth Sticks, Grey Woollen Mittens, Holdalls for bedding, Nensooks, Khaki Imitation and white serge, Fleecy lining, Drab Serge, Pyjama cloth, Union cloth, Towelling cloth, Khaki black white and grey tapes, Navars, Khaki Cotton webbing Dammered Calico, flannel belts, velvet caps, woolen jackets, mosquitto nets, woolen pants, spinepads, waiste coats, New rezais, shoulder pads, cotton pyjamas, khaki Sunshades, flannel shirts, ration bags, pith hats, cotton shirts, putties, flannel vests, Heal tips, tiptoe boots, cotton and flannel drawers, mattress cases, Helmets curtain, Salohets, Kamarbands, pillow cases, Bolsters, Slip bolster mattress and pillow cases, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 2 days of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods, apply to the Controller (Sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ENGINEERING MACHINERY AND TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Auction sale of large lots of portable Acetylene Lamps, Axels, Arm Baths, Bath Tubs, Bamboos, Bellows, Belting, Large Blow lamp Barbed wire (Rusty), Bare copper wire (Electrical) all gauges, Bolts and Nuts, Copper Lotas, Cable picketing and measuring chains, Corn Crushers, thin cord, Meat Choppers, Transport Carts (bodies and components), Rubbish Carts, Clocks Cells, Crucibles, Canvas Chaggels, loose die tins Diet tins with hotwater Pans Diving apparatus complete, Dairy boilers Dust Bins Electric wire in Reels, E. W. Feeding Cups, Zinc boot warmer, Fish kettles, Fire Bricks, Felloes wheels spokes, Felt Numdahs Felt Covers (water Bottles) Grid irons, Rubber and Canvas hose pipes (with couplings) Horse clippers machine, Horse Shoes, Horse shoes nails window Hooks fastners, Steel Hinges 3" Head Ropes, Harness of various kinds, Heliograph parts, hand shaping machines, Helves of various kinds Hoop Iron, Iron pegs, Iron staples, Bronchial Infusers, Insecticide (Napthalim paste), Iron grids, Jumpers Tea Kettles, Camp ovei Kettles, Kedge anchors, Ladders ladles, Leather Cuttings, Lamps and lanterns, all leather Bone aluminium buttons, Indian Latrins, leather bags, Leather ammunition Carrier, Leather belts, Leather Cases, Tent Lanterns, Lamps parts, Mallets melting pots, miscellaneous Domestic Utencils, good and Bad Newar, Numdahs, paper make number tickets, stuffed panels pack Saddles, Baking Poms, packing Cases, Pantoons, pipe screwing machine, pipes ten tons of Flanged porcelain fittings, portable Engines Manilla rope, Rubber tubing, Rubber sheets Rat traps, Erecting Bycycle wheels stands, Canvas top stools, G. I. Scoops, saddles Tin scrap, mixed metal scrap, cast Iron scrap, Lead scrap, Shovels Spades, Sewing machines sheepswool stuffing Spanners, Old steam Boilers, Sheer legs (not boiler and parts), Surveying poles, Surveying instruments, Stretchers, Tool Boxes, Iron Tyres Tanks Telegraph Paper, Telegraph Keys Tin Lids, Tin buckets, Tin kettles, Tin tubs, Tin Boxes, Tin pots, Tin Basins, Timber Shesham planks and Baulks Timber Teak planks and Baulks, Tin oil cans, Tin measures, Tin bedpans, Tin Urinals, Tin Stomach warmers, Tripods, Brass weight Iron weight, parts of wooden carts, Zinc water Bottles, Water heaters with stand, Telegraph wooden Poles, water proof canvas Bags W. I. Piping 6", 4" 3" and other sizes, as also Engineering Machinery and tools such as:—materials for Bale shearing plant, Coalshoot four cylinder Engine, Hack saw machine, Refrigerators and Brine Pumps Marine Engine, Steam winch, steam windless 2 Locos, No. 3 and 9, steering Engine, Fumigators, Petrol Engine Crank case with Shaft 6 cylinder Petrol Engine, Slings chains Grab, Hay Presses, Beaters with handles, Door hinges, galvanised hooks, Door Bolts, galvanised screws, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th March and THURSDAY, the 9th March 1922 at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods at the Surplus Stores Depot, at Haji Bunder Sewree, by order of the Controller (sales).

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 14 days of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES COLOURED GROUND PRINTED MUSLINS AND SINGLE BORDER TWILL GAGRA PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of dealer Tribhovandas Narottamdas of Gopal Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.

14 bales each 100 pieces coloured ground printed Muslins 44 inches 27 yards.

1 bale 120 pieces coloured ground printed Muslins 44 inches 27 yards.

4 bales each 80 pieces single border Twill Gagra prints 33 inches 48/52 yards.

1 bale 50 pieces single border Twill Gagra prints 33 inches 48/52 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid against the Auctioneers.

Delivery order within 8 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 10,000 YARDS ALL-WOOL, WHITE AND SILVER GREY HEAVY FLANNELS OF DIFFERENT CHOICE COLOURS.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort.

About 10,000 yards all-wool white and silver grey heavy Flannels of different choice colours.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS RANGOON MOULMIEN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand.

About 300 tons Rangoon Moulmien selected first class Teak Squares.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF OOMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. at Arthur Bunder opposite Grant Buildings in the Jetha of The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and by their order and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

100 F. P. Bales Oomra Fine Cotton delivery Order No. 1727.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES.

Machinery, Tools, Hardware Leather Goods, Wood, Electric Goods, and misl, other Stores, such as W. I. Pipes, Timber Logs and Baulks Wood Planks, different parts of Carts wooden and Iron, Curricle Bars, Cotton and Manilla Ropes, Wooden Casks, Mild Steel Sections, for Carts, Niwar, Fumigators with Fans and 1½ H. P. Motors Cast Iron weights for Hydraulic Presses Kedge Anchors, Engine Head Lights, 6 cylinders Aluminium Crank cases with shaft and fly wheel for Marine Engine Compound Steam Engine Marine, Hackshaw Machine, Wagon weighbridge deni sion's, Hay Presses Zinc scrap, Shed fittings misl, Iron and Baiv. Tanks, Sieves flour, different kinds of poles, Boilers, Portable steam Engines Locomotives, Baters and Handles, Irontents pins, wooden ladders, Surveyors instruments, Pully Blocks Valves, Beam scales, Canvas hose with couplings Hydraulic press fittings Cash Safes, C. I. Scrap, Rosin, Rubber armour hose, Canvas hose, Water bottles covers, wooden mallets, napthalin paste Shovel handles, Shoves, Felloes, Saddle namdas, Chain slings, Telegraph poles, wheel hubnaves, Crucibles, Canvas bags, Identity Disc, Cord, Zinc water bottles Lifting Jacks, Kettles, Horse shoes and nails, spades, Leather cuttings, Tool boxes, G. I. Baillers, Harness, Forks, Leather cushions, Feeding cups Comodes pots and stands, Bedpans, Iron wheel tyres, Telegraph wiring, Fire Hydrant Indicators, Porcelain insulators, Telephone cables Bolts and Nuts, etc., etc.,

Under instruction from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th and TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the goods being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores New Custom House, and at the Auctioneers Room and at the Surplus Government Stores Depot Hajee Bunder Sewree and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 4th March 1922 at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building St. No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11, case No. 10, Mazagon Road.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 32, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4027.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SADASHIV STREET, GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2466 of 1921.

Shamrao Yeshwant .....Plaintiff,
v/s.
Gopal Yeshwant and other ...Defendents.

Under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Keshav Ganesh Tambe, L. C. E., Receiver appointed in the above suite by a consent order dated the 21st day of July, 1921, and in pursuance of the power of sale given by the said order to the said Receiver Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the immoveable property here under described THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring four hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey 2 to 5/7897 Ward D. No. 947/12821 Street No. 23 and 4 and Ward No. 946/1281 Street No. 22 and 3 on or towards the North party by the privies of the property belonging to Bhavani Shanker Parasharam and Ganpat Janardhan and Hiraji Gopinath and partly by the property of Hiraji Gopinath on or towards the South by the Sadashiv Street on or towards the East by the property, Kilachand Devchand and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi.

Further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the said Receiver at his office Nos. 17-19 Bell Lane, Fore, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE OF A SILK SHOP OF MESSRS. ALIMAHOMED NOORMAHOMED.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 6th and TUESDAY, the 7th instant at the shop of Alimohamed Noormohomed at Jukria Musjid out side the Fort by order of the Trusties of the said Ali-Mohomed Noormohomed Messrs. Indamal Sobhraj, Hajee Mohomed Hajee Dawood and Kalyandas all the Stock in trade of the above shop including various designs and patterns of silken stockings, socks, handkerchieves, scurves mufflers, neckties, collars, gloves, trousers shawls, silk shirts, sleeping suits table covers, bedcovers, sweaters, undershirt vests, and silk wrappers etc.

The furniture of the above shop includin cup boards, stands, Gadi pillows, wooden boxes etc., etc.,

The above goods will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

GOODS ARE ON VIEW.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March 1922.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLKS
(with prudence for purses.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSES AT MAHALAXMI RACE COURSE ON SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH 1922 AT 8 A.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1922 at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on Mahalaxmi Race Course. The following Race Horses:—

Bismark Hero, Top Notch, Ferry Boat Tankard, Lutchman, Gunny, Jupiter.

AUCTION SALE OF 517 PIECES OF SILK DUMASH (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER) ETC.

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of March 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

517 pieces of silk Dumash (slightly damaged by water) etc

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY AVLUABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA 2ND LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. MEHTA LALJI & CO., Attorneys of the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the late Laxmibai widow of Harichandra Raghunath Bhaskar and administratrix of the property and credits of the late Krishnabai widow of Raghunath Govind Bhaskar and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Bai Krishnabai widow of Raghunath Govind Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of March 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properly pursuant to the power and containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1928 New No. 2964 Old Survey No. 310 New Survey No. 4998 and the said messuage tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7651 Street No. 108 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Moolji Makanji on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Street on or towards the South by the house of Vithaldas Nanabhoy and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES WOOLLEN MELTON AND 3 BALES BLACK WOOLLEN SERGE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order fo the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser R. J. Naranjee, of Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market.

11 cases woollen Melton (English make) each 12 to 14 pieces 54" x 45/50 yards.

3 bales black woollen serge, (English) 17 pieces in all, 54" x 40/50 yards.

The said goods are lying in the Port Trust warehouses and will be sold on delivery orders.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within six days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET KNOWN AS GHOGHARI MOHOLA BANIAN STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke of the other part sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 7th day of March 1922 at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294 Street Nos. 36-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand, on or towards the West by the property of Cursondas Natha, on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Graham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present this week the Second Week's instalment of Episodes 3-4-5 and 6——eight parts 10000 feet of their powerful Supreme Serial

"The Mystery Mind"

Featuring the Popular Star

J. ROBERT PAULINE

To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema.

(Sandhurst Road).

The "Swarajya"
THE NATIONAL DAILY OF MADRAS
AND
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
Circulated in the whole of Southern India including, the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.
For Advt. Rates Apply to:—
THE ALL INDIA ADVERTISING AGENCY
317, Lingha Chetty Street, MADRAS,
OR
To their Representative now in Bombay
C/o The Bombay Chronicle, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAJESTIC
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30. p. m.
ONE WEEK MORE!!!
THE KOHINOOR MARVEL
SATI TORAL
A beautiful Moral Story adapted from the ancient true history of Kathiawar
COMING! COMING!! COMING!!
NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!!
A New Thundering super serial
VANISHING——TRAILS
Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and FIFTH WEEK
APATHE SERIAL
Hair-Raising Hazards! Spine-tingling stunts! Throbbing thrill!
A HIGH POWERED SERIAL WITH JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"The Sky Ranger"
Episode 11. THE SEETHING POOL.
" 12. THE WHIRLING MANACE
TOM SANTSCHI
IN
"SAGE BRUSH MUSKETEERS"
The most powerful western drama in 2 part, much sparkling comedy in the picture as well as thrithing action
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Saturday and Bank holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Co
Founded by Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE
Wednesday 1st March at 8-30 p.m.
Hach Mulacha Bap
Saturday 4th March at 8-30 p.m.
Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha
Sunday 5th March at 3 p.m.
Sanyasacha Sansar
Proprietors { V. B. P. / S. N. C.

ONLY FOR THREE NIGHTS.
Viz. Thursday 2nd March 1922, Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m. Monday 6th March 1922.
Under the kind patronage of Mr. Joseph Baptista Bar-at-law and Dr. Velker and other prominent Leaders.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY (2nd March) at 9 p.m.
at
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATER, TARDEO,
THE ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI.
will stage their most popular play in MARATHI
ASUJI LALSA
Adopted from Sheriden's PIZARRO and most successful Urdu play ASIRE HIRS.
This play has created a sensation on the Poona stage for talented acting, gorgeous dresses, magnificient scenery, lovely dances by about two dozen musical Boys, and, lastly for its stage disciplin, Gripping Plot, side spliting comic, melodious songs to suit all tastes
Comic—A Screame—A Yell—A Roar—To see is to believe.
Rates:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, As, 12 and 8.
Seats can be reserved at Madhavashram near the West-End Cinema during the day and two hours before the performance at the theatere
Book your Seats early to avoid disappointment.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
Cinematinee at 6-30: p. m.
"A Twilight Baby"
"JOSHUA JEWT'S ROMANCE"
At 9-30 p. m
The World Famous magicians and Illusionists
SINOR CHEFALO
and
Signorina Polermo.
Assisted by their own Company of 10 Artistes in
"The Garden of Mystery"
Positively the most Elaborate Scenic novelty ever presented on any stage.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
VARIETY & CINEMA.
DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"THE MATING OF MARCELLA"
Special Engagement of The World Famous Chinese acrobatic Troupe.
SCHAU SCHAU
NEW NOVEL ASTOUNDING ACROBATIC FEATS.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Italy's Strong Man
MARIO GUATA ANSONIA
in
"THE GIANT'S STRUGGLE"

THE "STAR"
To-night and This Week
A Marvel of Science
"The Invisible Ray"
"The Invisible Ray"
"The Invisible Ray"
FURTHER THREE EPISODES
Episode 11th. "THE DYNAMITERS"
" 12th "AVENGED"
" 13th "THE MANIAC"
together with
The latest Tropical Budget and A Screeming Comic.
FULL ORCHESTRA PLAYING IN OUR 7 and 10-30 shows daily.
4 Shows daily, commencing, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 Saturday and Sunday extra Matinee at 3-30.
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in reserved class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.

COMING! COMING! COMING!
1. "JOSEPH and HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS"
A splendid Scenic version of a Religious story from the Old Testament.
2. "REDEMPTION OF MARY MAGDALENE"
Most touching, and pathetic! New Testament.
3. "THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN"
(A Big Human Interest Drama—A society picture.)
4. "THE WHIRLWIND"
(World's Greatest Wonder Serial, featuring the celebrated Star CHARLES HUTCHISON, America's death-defying Here of dare-devil deeds)
Etc. Etc. Etc.
"THE STAR CINEMA"
Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road,
POPULAR PRICES

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present this week a splendid Goldwyn Comedy. Drama
"NEARLY MARRIED"
A pair of sweethearts—a musance in shape of a brother-in-law—a honeymoon interrupted—a mockery of a divorce—the elopement of the divorced couple—and cartloads of laughter.
6 Reels—7000 feet featuring
Madge Kennedy
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

THE
Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD,
near BYCULLA CLUB.
TO-NIGHT.
THE VULTURE'S CLAW
This production was taken in the most picturesque places of Italy and France.
COMING! COMING!! COMING!!
NEXT WEEK!!!
VANISHING TRAILS
A new Thundering super serial Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced BILL CLERK. Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS and CO., 45, Hamam Street, Bombay.
A C12302

WANTED—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating experience salary required to Box No. 7799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3019

WANTED—A TYPIST and LEDGER CLERK, send copies of testimonials and state salary expected. Box No. 7800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3022

WANTED—Experienced HINDOO COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to DOCTOR ELCHIDAVA, Opp. Station Andheri.
A R3013

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Dnyanmurti Vinay Mandir, Bhavnagar. Graduates preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to N. K. BHAT, Niyamak.
A R2989

WANTED—An experienced ENGLISH LADY to take charge of a baby 6 months in Parsi family up-country if necessary. Apply Box No. 7797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3015

WANTED—An M.A. with Mathematics (New Course) for the M.T.B. Arts College, Surat. Those willing to serve as volunteers of the Sarvajanik Education Society will be preferred. Salary Rs. 150—10—250. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.
A R12303

WANTED ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN on the temporary establishment on pay of 150-5-200 and 200-10-300 with advantages of Special Provident Fund. Only those who have had good experience in architects' offices required. Apply with specimen drawings and copies of architects testimonials to:—GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT, P. W. D. Secretariat, Lahore.
A 12283

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS on the temporary establishment of the Executive Engineer Malsiras District, Nira Right Bank Canal Applications to reach the undersigned before 15th March. 1922. Those who have passed Sub-overseers final examination and have experience of survey, preparation of plans and estimate and construction of Irrigation works will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. (Sd.) B. K. BOSE Executive Engineer Malsiras District.
A C12276

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced Hindu graduate is willing to proceed Germany to represent any trade or agency business both export and import by staying there. Apply Box No. 7790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2991

WANTED.—SITUATION.—In any capacity by Bombay Doctor S. A. S. of very long experience in Civil and Military. Write to Box No. 7791, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3003

A Smart young Typist with five years office experience wants a job. Please apply Box No. 7786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R2983

A DEMOBILIZED CAPTAIN I.M.S Officer (Parsi) seeks appointment as a Physician in a private family or willing to accompany any family proceeding to Hill Stations or outside India Apply Box No. 7796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3014

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET at Mazagaon Mount Road, Shroffivadi blocks, rooms and motor garages. Apply to T. A. S. COMRUDIN AND CO., 173-75, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.
C R2951

TO BE LET.—Or on HIRE monthly VISAVIS CARRIAGE with horse. Apply Box No. 7792, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
C R3004

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922 in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C. R2551

TO BE LET—SHOW ROOM at Gowalia Tank Road, suitable for Motor Cars or shops. Also small garage or godown at back. Apply to Box No. 7798, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2985

TO BE LET at Varsova near Sanatorieum, a BUNGLOW with furniture and stable Facing Seashore. Apply Mrs. BABLIBAI, Raiker House No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R3021

LARGE SHOW-ROOMS at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 8637.
C R2981

TO BE LET.—Bhimpore, Dumas, "Brighton Park", large, furnished, upper-storied BUNGALOW, Minton tiled, six bed-rooms, halls, sitting rooms, out-houses, very large compound, water tap. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, 249, Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R2999

COONOOR—(Nilgiris) SEASON. April to June. Fully furnished BUNGALOW, large drawing, dining rooms, four bedrooms with bathrooms large compound, fine gardens near Club Library, Park, Post and telegraph. Apply:—D. A. NAWROJ, Grays, Coonoor. (Nilgiris.)
C C12225

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM in business locality in Fort, either on ground-floor or first-floor Apply giving particulars to Box No. 7801, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3023

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

WANTED—A SUB-TENANT to occupy a big square room on the first floor of a building on Hornby Road. Please apply sharp Box No. 7785 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
12265

HOTELS.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electrict lift, lights etc. Terms moderate Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A PLOT, measuring about 36,000 square yards, suitable for Mills factories next to Tansa Pipes near Kirol Cabin, Kurla, Dist. Thana. Phone No. 4225.
G R2798

FOR SALE—A going concern on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, dealing in various kinds of Indian and Foreign Silks, Gold and Silver Jewellery Curious, Brassware, etc. Communicate with Box No. 7795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3012

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—NASMITH'S almost new cotton Press Factory near Railway Station preferred. Write Box No. 7789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2986

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly tendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
JA

RARE OPPORTUNITY to NEW MOTOR BUYERS—FOR SALE—Brand new Dixie-flyer", five-seater, roomy touring car, complete with Magneto. Cost price Rs. 7,100. Any offer will be considered. Cause of selling, owner left Bombay. Apply Box No. 7803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3025

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—Platt's 4 bearing gins 35 and 5 bearing, 25 all in working order. Apply to Box No. 7794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3007

WANTED—MULE FRAMES new or second-hand. State Makers' Name and lowest prices with full particulars Please applying to Box No. 7802, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3024

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR SALE—Complete set of ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, 10th Edition, 35 Volumes in perfectly good condition. Price Rs. 250. Write to the SECRETARY, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 11, Bank Street, Fort, or see personally.
L R3016

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN Rs. 40,000 to start the business in Bombay and Delhi Good interest and 25/-share. Please apply sharp to Box No. 7788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R3017

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNER for Manufacturing Metal Polisher Liqued, Paste and powder waterproof cloth Oil cloth and Golden Lacquers. For further particular please write to Box 7793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3007

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOOKS ON SEX EDUCATION—Married Love, 4-8-0; Venereal disease, 1-14-0; Radiant motherland, 4-8-0; Wise Patrenthood 2-10-0; C. HIMATLAL and Co., Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
T R2901

ARTICLE—We are the sole proprietors of Cuddapha slabs, polished and unpolished of various descriptions. Rates on application. L. K. NAIDU and SONS, 21, Commercial Street, Bangalore.
T R3887

ALL TAXI OWNERS are invited to apply for particulars of the KOSMOS (Circular) TAMPERPROOF TAXIMETERS hired out at 10 annas per day INCLUSIVE, by the Sole Agents, STEWART-JACKS (MOTORS) LTD., 6, New Queen's Road.
T C12269

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy New, Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. Call or write. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters, complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact. Durable. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. "Corona" folding Typewriters. New with Case. Rs. 195 only. List price Rs. 230. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Ribbons, Carbons, Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4568.
T W

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WILLIAM GREEN & CO. Wine Merchants, Frere Road have opened a RETAIL BRANCH at 65, Parsee Bazar Street, next to Bengali School where fresh Ham Bacon and Cheese and all known brands of wines can be had at market rates
T R2997

ON VIEW—Albert Raymond Esq's very valuable furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji full size iron frame cottage piano by John Strohmenger ebony carved furniture chesterfields, almyrahs, English ice board, electric figure lamps, Silver Cabinets, etc. at No. 19 New Marine Lines Sale on SATURDAY, the 4th March at 2-30 p.m. BENNETT & CO.
T R3008

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

AS in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic that due check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the Moli Festival, the public are hereby warned that no such holes should be made on public roads, without the written permission of the undersigned as provided for in Section 322 of the Municipal Act.

Permission will be granted free of charge on application to the Executive Engineer not later than the 7th March, 1922, on the production of last year's permit (which should be attached to the application) on certain specified condiions, for making holes in such public streets as have not been traversed by tramways or treated with tar or similar materials for any perior not exceeding six days i.e., the full moon day and the following five days.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 28th February, 1922.
C12297

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st of March 1922, the Registered Office of The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will be removed from No. 39/41, Apollo Street Fort, to E. D. Sassoon's Building No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

By the order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
C12277

WANTED

AS SUPERINENDENT MUNICIPAL JUBILEE TECHNICAL SCHOOL and MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP, Poona City, a Mechanical Engineer with at least the second class certificate under the Boilers, Act. He should possess a certificate of having completed the full course of the normal class of the Poona Engineering College or the Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, or the Kalabhawan of Baroda, and should posses at least 2 years' experience of workshop management. Age should be below 40. The pay of the post is Rs. 100—10—150. Applications should be addressed before 15th March, 1922 to the undersigned.

(Sd.) S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.
C12267

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.

Further particulars from the AGENTS.

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
6, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 17th day of February, 1922, a Call of Rs. 10 per Share of this Company was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agent's at their Registered Office on or before the 20th day of April, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's register on the 25th February, 1922.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Jamail Buildings,
Hornsby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th Feb. 1922.
C12254

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) for transacting the following business:—

1 To adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for year ending 31st December, 1921.
2 To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3 To elect Directors.
4 To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5 To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th February, 1922 to 10th March, 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th February, 1922.
C12269

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NASIK TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1922, at 12 noon, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
(2) To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
(3) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Nehalchand Lalloochand, who retires by rotation but who offers himself for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 20th March, 1922, to Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1922.
C12291

G. CLARIDGE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1922, at 12-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and, to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 20th March, 1922, to Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1922.
C12292

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Churchgate Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1922, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Mr. H. H. Sawyer and Mr. Manoradas Tribhowandas as Directors in terms of Section 120 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 20th March, 1922, to Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1922.
C12293

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Churchgate Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of R. Paterson Brown, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 20th March, to Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Dated Bombay, the 21st of February, 1922.
C12295

THE EMPIRE DYEING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 22ND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Empire Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 23rd day of March, 1922, at 4-15 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Joseph Aspden Kay, who retires by rotation in accordance with Article 102, of the Articles of Association, but offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and pass their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of March, 1922, to 3rd day of April, 1922, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Dated Bombay, the 21st of February, 1922.
C12296

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 42-48, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 23rd day of March, 1922, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
2. To declare Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. J. E. Aspinwall and Shantidas Askuran as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 20th March, to Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1922.
C12296

BY THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRES

SCHOLARSHIP IN CHEMISTRY FOR SPECIAL TECHNICAL WORK.

No. C—2179—(1) Applications are invited for Government Scholarships in Chemistry.
(2) The total number of scholarships open is three.
(3) Scholarships will be tenable for one year in India and be renewable for a further period of one year, if the work done is approved and conduct is satisfactory.

If the scholarship is resigned in either year, the scholar will be liable to refund all payments already made to him during that year.
(4) Applications are specially invited from B.Scs. with Chemistry as the principal subject, but consideration will also be given to applicants who are adequately grounded in Chemistry, Physics and some Mathematics and who may be able to do useful investigations of the character desired. Candidates appearing for this year's final B.Sc. examination may apply as the scholarships will not be awarded till the results of this examination are announced.
(5) Preference will be given to candidates who have had industrial experience or who have prospects of industrial employment on the termination of their scholarship. Candidates without industrial experience should not be more than 23 years of age; those with approved industrial experience should not be more than 26 years of age.
(6) Candidates are required to specify the Institute in which the work will be performed and the kind of investigation which will be carried out or the special type of additional training which is desired. The final selection of the Institute at which the student will work will be made, however, by the Director of Industries.
(7) Scholarships will be worth Rs. 75 per mensem for the first year and Rs. 85 per mensem for the second, if renewed. In special cases, scholars will be eligible for grants for their purchase of special apparatus, etc.
(8) Candidates should give a statement of College career and recommendations from two persons under whom they have studied. They should submit a statement as to the work proposed to be done. Forms of application which may be obtained from the undersigned must be received at latest by the 31st of March 1922.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
Bombay, 27th February, 1922.
C12300

TENDERS.

TENDERS

TENDERS are invited for Building a bungalow at Santa-Cruz estimated cost Rs. 80,000. Apply personally KORA AND BHATT Engineers, Bruce Lane, Fort.
TA R2955

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of hay, lucerne grass and rice straw for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter houses at Bandra from the date of acceptance to 28-2-1923 will be received up to 1 p.m (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of March, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Office
Health Department,
Feb. 28-2-22.
TA C12303

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the right of utilizing the blood produced in the Bandra Slaughter Houses for a period of 3 years commencing from 1st April, 1922, will be received by the Municipal Comissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1922.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

In all about 33 buffaloes, about 160 to 180 cows and bullocks and 2,000 to 2800 sheep and goats are slaughtered daily at the Bandra Slaughter Houses. It has been roughly estimated that about 9000 to 10000 lbs. of dry blood is produced monthly. These figures are only approximate and no guarantee as to the number of animals that will be slaughtered or the number of lbs. of dry blood that can be manufactured is given.

The Contractor will have to provide sealed boilers for boiling the blood.

The formes of tender Agreement and particulars and conditions of right will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay,
C. W. A. FLANDERS,
Captain, R.A.V.C.,
Superintendent of Markets, and Slaughter Houses.

Market Office,
Arthur Crawford Market,
27th February, 1922.
TA C12299

PUBLIC NOTICES

AUCTION SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved by the General Meeting and under the consent of the Mortgagees the undersigned will sell by public auction on the factory premises, the Company's Ginning Factory with all Buildings Machinery, etc. of the Western Cotton Co. Ltd., situated at Adoni (M. S. M. Ry.) on Sunday the 5th March, 1922, at 11 a.m. The Factory land is lease hold. It was originallly built and fitted with 40 Platts Double Roller Gins and Suitable Engine, Boiler, etc. It has now 26 Gins with all other plant, as original Details furnished on application. Terms and conditions of sale will be announced at the time of sale.

(By order of the Board.)
NARANJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
The Western Cotton Co., Ltd.
C12246

NOTICE.

(IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN CO.: ACT VII OF 1913.)

INDIAN SOAP & MANTLE WORKS, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, 14th March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Office at Matunga to adopt and pass the following Resolution.

"Whereas the offers received on the 16th January, 1922, for sale of the Company's Factories, Goodwill, Trade-Mark, Etc.; do not offer more than Rs. 6,000, and whereas Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, one of the Liquidators undertakes to pay up all the Creditors except himself. (He being a creditor for Rs. 24,500 and odd) it is resolved that Joint Liquidators be and are hereby authorised to sell the company's moveable property, including soap and mantle factories, stock in trade goodwill, trade-mark, etc., to the said Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas for the price of Rs. 30,000 only.

(Sd.) KHIMJI CANJI,
(Sd.) MATHURADAS OCULDAS,
Joint Liquidators.
Bombay, 28th February, 1922.
M R3018

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 969 of 1921.

Re.—ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABDUL SAKUR, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Katha Bazar in Bombay, An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order of adjudication made herein on the 30th day of December, 1921, against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1922.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay,
This 27th day of February, 1922.
C12304.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the PARTNERSHIP SUBSISTING between our client DEVSHANKER SHAMJI RAVAL and NANALAL VISHWANATH BHOOP in the name and style of Bhoop and Co., doing business at Appollo Burder, Fort has been DISSOLVED as and from Ago Vad 30th S. Year 1977 (30th October, 1921) The said Nanalal Vishwanath Bhoop has taken over all the debts and liabilities of the said firm and he is solely responsible for the same Our client has no concern whatsoever with the said business of Bhoop and Co.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Devshanker Shamji Raval.
C12306

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions of our client the heirs of the late deceased Mahomedally Alibhoy and of Mulla Abdul Tyab Casamji (the surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Jalalbhoy and Company) the public is hereby informed that the partnership hitherto existing between the said Mahomedally Alibhoy and the said Mulla Abdul Tyab Casamji is DISSOLVED as from the 17th day of February, 1922, by an Indenture of that date executed by the said heirs and the said Mulla Abdul Tyab Casamji. By the terms of the said Indenture all the liabilities and obligations of the said business of Currimbhoy Jalalbhoy and Company are taken up by the said Mulla Abdul Tyab Casamji who is now solely liable for all the debts and obligations of the said firm and is also entitled to all its profits and the outstandings due to the firm.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Dated this 28th day of February, 1922.
C12301

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMUSJI MANECKJI MEHTA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, easement or otherwise howsoever are herby rquired to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate and being at Altamount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2888 (two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six) square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7086 (part) and 7087 (part) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay along with other premises under D Ward Nos. 3949-3950 (1) and (2) 3951 and Street Nos. 4-5-5A and 6 and bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of Maneckji Petit Mills and partly by the property of Jijibhai, on or towards the west by the New Road on or towards the North by the property of Government and on or towards the South by the land of Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna known as Plot No. 6.

CRAIGIE BLUNT and CAROE,
Purchasers Attorneys.
Dated this 20th February, 1922.
C12302

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Feb. 25th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	8,190,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	476,000
East Indian ,, ,,	123,000
American ,, ,,	3,986,000
Other ,, ,,	397,000
Total Sales	58,000
East Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	—
,, ,, Stock	24,000
,, ,, Forwarded	600
,, ,, Actual Export	—
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	—
American Afloat	62,000
East Indian Afloat	1,000
Total Afloat	142,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York March	18 22
,, ,, ,, May	17 92
,, ,, ,, July	17 30
,, ,, ,, Oct.	16 65
Spot Cotton at New York	18 55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 13
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 69
Futures at New Orleans July	16 67
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 3/8

New York, Feb. 25th.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	—
,, ,, to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York Mar.	18 50
,, ,, ,, May	17 20
,, ,, ,, July	17 56
,, ,, ,, Oct.	16 85
Spot Cotton at New York	18 80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 13
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 12
Futures at New Orleans July	16 85
Fir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	63 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 21th.

Months. To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York: March 18 50; May 18 20; July 17 56; Oct. 16 85

London, Feb. 28th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 5/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/8 Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 14th.

Rentes 3 p/c.	58 1/2
Bar Silver spot	34 3/8
,, 2 months hence	34
Closing Tone of Silver :—China selling.	Quiet
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
,, 7 dy & market loans	3 1/4
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 23rd.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,,	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	45 1/2

METAL REPORT

WIN BLOCK	141 1/2

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 312 of 1921.

S. MEYERS ..... *Plaintiff.*

versus

1. MORARJI GOCULDAS, 2 GOCULDAS DAMODER, 3 PURSHOTTAM RATANSEY 4 VASSONJI PURSHOTTAM and 5 LUXMAN LALCHAND ..... *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of October, 1921 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1922, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Mahim Bazar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21902 square yards or thereabouts (portion of it being submerged land) with the buildings standing thereon registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 503, New 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242 and New Survey No. 1/1547 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 4694 (1), 4694 (2) 4695, 4696, Street Nos. 24, 24A, 25 and 26 and bounded on the North by the Seashore on the East partly by the Mahim Bazar Road and partly by a Nullah or passage on the South by the property of Munoherji P. Contractor and on the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54 Esplanade Road Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C1194

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
Feb.-Mar. Sellers — — £20 1/4
Tone Dull and neglected.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
Mar.-Apl. Sellers — — 35/6
Months May-Augs. Sellers — — 34/4 1/2

New York, Feb. 23rd.

Demand Bills — — — 4 41 12

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 23rd.

On London in Paris	48 13
In Germany	916 00
In Italy	Not received

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 57
Christiania	25 78
Amsterdam	11 50
Switzerland	22 55

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 16th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE 64 lbs. Jan. Feb. Paid — — — 55/9
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers — — — 55/6
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Feb. Sellers 55
Tone :—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 5/8
Hongkong	£102 1/2
National	£34

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fair Bombay usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Nominal	22 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—Very Quiet.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Feb.-Mar Sellers	£9 5/8
Toria Rapeseed :—Feb.-Mar. Tending dearer Sellers	£17
Linseed, Argentine Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£20 1/2
Tone :—Downward tendency.	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 22nd.

Fine Australian Beef Tallow	43
,, ,, Mutton ,,	43
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Feb. 28.

To-day Reuter reported 6 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 420 and gradually eased to Rs. 416. It then advanced till Rs. 419¼ and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 419. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 417. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 417 and closed at Rs. 419¼. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 348 and went down till Rs. 344½. Again touching Rs. 348 remained Rs. 346 at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 362 and declining to Rs. 358 again advanced till Rs. 363 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 361. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 300 and May Rs. 308.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, and the demand was nominal. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 28th.

Fully Good Broach April/May	419 1/2
,, M. G. ,, Bengal March	301
,, ,, ,, May	309
Fine Oomra March	347 1/2
,, ,, May	363 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 28th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	416
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	299
,, ,, May	307
Fine M. G. Oomra March	343
,, ,, May	359

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 28th.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	— —	325	305	285
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	—	360	345	330 —
M. G. Central P. No. 1	—	390	375	360 —
M. G. Central P. No. 2	—	375	360	345 —
M. G. Southerns	— —	—	—	— —

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 27th Feb, 1922.

Cotton	9 088 Bales
Wheat	111,109 Qrs.
Linseed	4,472 ,,
Rapeseed	1,443 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,133 ,,
Poppyseed	298 ,,
Groundnuts	7,031 ,,
Castorseed	63 ,,
Rice	42,220 ,,
Myrabollams	2,197 ,,
Cottonseed	17,507 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	882 ,,
Jowar	708 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Rajgo	2,618 ,,
Coal	6,190 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 28.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-1-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-12-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27-10-6.
Bars silver ready, 89-12.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 87-15.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 85-8.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 1/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 7/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 9/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 5/16.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 305.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 325.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 315.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buyers
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1250
,, Contributary	125	..	,,	,,	352/8
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	120 xd.
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	33/8 xd.
Tata Bank	22½	75	,,	as. 10	17/12
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct.	,,	£. 14
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10	,,	,,	65
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	,,	64%	£. 95
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12½	,,	,,	16%	£. 22½
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½%	120
,, Prantij	500	500	,,	9½%	600
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	9%	100
Cent. Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	86
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,	2%	55
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna Bhagirghati	100	100	,,	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	,,	4%	65
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	58
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	70
Sara Siraj-gunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	65
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	592/8
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	40/8
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central Mining	10	..	..	6%	32½
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17½%	295
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	12	237/8xd
,, Defd	40	40	,,	46	11s0 xd
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	4	34

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2 00
Alliance cotton	100	100	..	..	320
Appollo	50	..	..	6	83/12 xd
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	110
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.	88	15 5
Bradbury	250	250	..	85	1060
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	10	115
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	869/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4 10
Colaba Land	700	700	,,	90	23 0
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	,,	275
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	40	53/
Currimbhoy	250	150	,,	110	1510
David	250	250	,,	85	140 7/8
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.	..	1350
E. D. Sassoon United	7½	10	,, as.	8	5
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	570
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	1 7/
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	130	1375
Finlay	250	250	Apr.-Oct.	125	1225 xd
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	,,	,,	220
Gokak	100	100	,,	,,	230
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	,,	,,	225
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	545
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	,,	560
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	1050
Khatao	100	100	,,	,,	625
Kohinoor	500	500	,,	151/4	2945
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	,,	4-50
Madhavrao Scd.	100	100	,,	20	275
Madhowji	500	500	,,	,,	560
Mathuradas	500	500	,,	100	925 n
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4850
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	37
Morarji	1000	1000	,,	320	6400
New Great	200	200	,,	40	820
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	,,	72
Pabani	250	250	,,	90	865
Pearls	250	250	,,	90	1090
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	,,	982/8
Premier	100	100	,,	..	192/8
Planet	100	100	,,	..	270
Presidency Mills	125	125	,,	..	185
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	,,	..	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	360
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16000
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	725
Standard	500	500	,,	130	2400 n.
Swan	250	250	Oct.	160	1120
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	4830
Tata Mill	500	500	,,	..	1250
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	,,	..	2000

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	,,	10%	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	4%	670
By. Electric Supply and Tramway	50	50	,,	..	107/8
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	85	785

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	,,	100	602/8
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	,,	..	505
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	,,	..	145 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1600
Bt. Burma Pet	8s.	..	Mar-Oct.	as.Sp. 3	10
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	235
Kemp & Co.	200	..	July	20	140
Marcks	100	..	,,	12	90 xd.
New India Insur	25	250	,,	..	16
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Phillips	40	..	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1000	..	Sept.	..	615
Scindia Steam	30	30	,,	..	7/4
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	68/12
,, Defd	30	30	Sept.	L 61/8	240
N. Ord.	75	75	,,	..	57/8
N. Ded	400	400	,,	..	200
Tata Oil	100	100	,,	..	60
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	..	350

On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 168½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 162.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 360.
London gold ready—sh. 93-7.
London silver ready—d. 32-8.
London silver forward—d. 32-2.
Tone of Exchange—Dull—China sold.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.43½.
French Exchange, Frcs 48.00.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 50.80.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 83.20.
German Exchange, Mrks 1010.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 55/8.
5 per cent War Loan, 82/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 99/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 66.

SHARES.

The market closed steady owing to the speculative forced purchases.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1285, India 120, Central 33/8 xd, Tata Bank 17/12 and Eastern 64.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 83/12 xd, Bombay Cotton 1107/8, Bombay Dyeing 1515, Bradbury 1060, Century 862/8, Central India 4510, Colaba Land 2360, Coorla 275, Crescent 537/8, Currimbhoy 1510, David 1407/8, Edward Sassoon 570, Fazulbhoy 1375, Finlay 1225 xd, Gokak 230, Indian Bleaching 225, Indore-Malwa 545, Jamshed Mfg 500, Kastoorchand 1050, Kohinoor 2945, Madhowji 500, Meyer Sassoon 375, New Great 820, New City 725, Pabani 865, Pearls 1090, Phoenix 982/8, Premier 192/8, Planet 270, Shapurji 340, Simplex 725, Swan 1120, Swadeshi 4830, Tata Mill 1250 n, Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 602/8, Bombay-Burma 505, Bombay-Burma N I 145 pr, Bt Burma Pet 10, Bombay Tramway 107/8, Bombay Steam 235, Bundi Cement 40/8, Indian Cement 195, Katni ord 237/8 xd, Katni def 1180 xd, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Iron ord 68/12, Tata Iron def 240, Tata Iron N ord 57/8, Tata Iron N def 200, Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 7/4.

U. P. GOVT'S CONTRIBUTION.

RESOLUTION FOR REDUCTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Council of State met again this morning to discuss non-official business. Lala Sukhbir Sinha (United Provinces) moved recommending to Governor-General-in-Council to reduce substantially the contribution payable by the United Provinces Government to the Central Government under the Devolution Rule seventeen in the year 1922-23 and to extinguish it as soon as possible within three years. In moving the resolution, Mr. Sinha pointed out the heavy burden placed on the U. P. Government by the Meston Committees recommendations and said that there was a great need for developing agriculture and industry of his province which contained the largest population but for want of money only very little was being done by the Ministers.

FINANCE SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary, replying to Mr. Sukhabir Sinha's resolution said there was no difference between the mover and him of principle, but as regards its immediate application. Under the clean cut principle established by the Government of India Act between provincial and central revenues additional sources of no less than 18½ crores were to go to Provincial Governments from the Central Government, but the Central Government took back about 9½ crores, the remaining 9 crores being left uncovered. Because, the authorities were influenced by the consideration that the heads of revenue allotted to the Central Government, were capable of expansion when these settlements were framed. When the Central Government's own position was considered, none foresaw the immediate effect that the rise in prices was bound to have on the pay of establishments, and the extra expenditure, found necessary not only in Provincial Governments but everywhere, amounting to something like 11 or 12 crores so that all over India, the position was now fundamentally worse. There was not a single province which would not be forced next year to budget for deficits and in the case of one important province, it would only be abl to carry on with a large advance from the Government of India.

The total amount next year by which Provincial Governments' expenditure would exceed their revenues, was probably 8 crores.. The framers of the Reforms realised that with the establishment of greater popular central in the provinces, there would inevitably be a popular demand for increased expenditure on the nation-building departments like Education, Sanitation, and Agriculture. It was for this reason that the Joint Parliamentary Committee laid down and the Secretary of State and the Government of India accepted the view that these provincial contributions should be gradually supporting. For example, it were possible next year to reduce total provincial contribution of 983 lakhs by 183 lakhs. The result would be that Madras would get relief at once of 98 lakhs, Punjab 47 lakhs and United Provinces 38 lakhs. No other province will get any relief for the time being. Bombay only started by 6 lakhs and so she would not get relief until her total contribution had fallen below 5 crores. That was the effect of the Devolution rule 18. Thus it would be seen that as soon as the contributions were made for the coming year, the Provinces would at once receive a larger portion of benefit than any other province except of course Madras and the Punjab..

But the Provincial contributions now did not even seem to pretend to make up the revenue of the Central Government. A great portion of the revenue which the Central Government lost, was from two important subjects. One of these was the stabilisation of the Rupee and the other the Military budget. The non-realisation of two shillings per rupee, brought in a difference in revenue of 16 crores and the Military budget had been in excess by about 20 crores, that was to say, the deficit was 36 crores.

Mr. Cook was, therefore, unable to accept the mandatory resolution of the mover. The case of Bengal was different. Because the Joint Parliamentary Committee themselves recommended that in the case of Bengal, there should be special treatment.. However, the Government of India recognised that reduction of provincial contributions was, and must be, the first charge upon any betterment that might accrue from Central Government's present position that was to say, such betterment must go to relieve the provinces before it was devoted to any other purpose. The resolution of Mr. Sinha as it stood, was, therefore, not acceptable to Government. If he had modified it in a way that the provincial contributions as fixed by Devolution rules, should be reduced in a manner specified in rule 18 and finally extinguished as early as possible, then Govt. would accept it.

OTHER PROVINCES TAKE UP THE TALE

Mr. Kale moved an amendment to the effect that a substantial reduction be made in the contribution payable by the United Provinces Government to the Central Government under devolution rules, seventeenth, as also in contributions of other Provincial Governments, who have suffered by the scheme of financial redistribution, carried out under the Government of India Act of 1919, at as early as date as practicable. He said that the resources of local governments were not elastic in spite of the clean cut system introduced, under the Reforms Act. The calculations of the Meston Committee had not been fulfilled and in the light of their experience during the last few months, there should be a reconsideration of the whole question of the provincial contributions. There was in the Bombay budget, a minus balance of thirty lakhs and the Bombay Government had already proposed additional taxations.

Mr. Lloyd, Madras, expressed the strong feeling of the Madras Presidency, in this question, and said that the his province was more hard hit by the Meston award than the United Provinces. The Madras Government lost about a crore of rupees revenue from excise on account of the non-co-operation movement, and it was appreheended the loss would be even more under that head in the coming year. If as the Finance Secretary stated there would be a reduction in the case of Madras contribution to the extent of 96 lakhs, it might be some relief, but it would hot be quite satisfactory.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO BE REDUCED

Mr. Cook said he would be quite prepared to accept the resolution if it was amended as to suit the wishes of the mover as well as Mr. Kale. He therefore proposed by way of an amenment to the whole resolution, that the provincial contributions as fixed by the devolution rules, should be reduced in the manner specified in those rules, and finally extinguished at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Sukhbir Sinha then said "what about the claims of the United Provinces?"

Mr. Cook— "I have already said that under the devolution rules, Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab will get the first benefit".

Mr. Sinha said that he would now move an amendment to Mr. Cook's amendment with a view to bring the claims of the United Provinces in prominence.

The President then asked him to produce the amendment.

Mr. Sinha at this stage, began to draft his amendment in conjunction with an official of the Legislative Department, meanwhile the President put to vote Mr. Cook's amendment which was carried. The resolution of Mr. Sinha as amended by Mr. Cook was then put to vote and carried, while Mr. Sukhbir Sinha was still drafting his proposed amendment.

The President then called upon Mr. Khaprade to move his resolution. Mr. Sukhbir Sinha who was evidently surprised, asked the "What is to happen to Mr. Sinha's proposed amendment?"

The President amidst laughter pointed out that he, Mr. Sinha had failed to bring it in time.

PRIVILEGE OF VOTING AN ADDRESS.

Mr. Khaparade then moved the following resolution; "that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council the desirability of introducing the constitutional practice of voting an address after the speech from the Throne, which in India would be the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy opening a session of this Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly.

In moving his resolution Mr. Khaparde said that the practice of voting an address was not a right or a privilege but something which had grown with the Parliament, but which had never been objected to in the history. This practice now existed in the Colonies where a similar system of Government obtained while the speech from the Throne might foreshadow a legislature or a government policy. The peoples' representatives might vote an address pointing where they differed. It was but an innonent proposition and he therefore urged the House to accept it.

SIR ARTHUR FROOM'S OPPOSITION

Sir Arthur Froom moved an amendment urging the desirability of introducing the constitutional practice of a general discussion on the topics raised by the Governor General's speech at the opening of each session of legislature in so far as those topics are open to discussion by the Council he said that at the present stage of legislature in India he did not see the usefulness of a resolution to vote an address in reply to the Governor General's speech. Suppose the resolution was not adopted or was substantially modified, then what was the result. There was no particular government party to resign and they could hardly expect the Viceroy in office at the time to do so. On these lines they might have a new Viceroy one a year nor they could expect the Executive Members of the Viceroy's Council to resign. The Executive Councillors were not comparable with the members of the Cabinet in England but correspond more closely with the permanent staff, and were in effect an irremovable executive who did not hold office at the pleasure of the legislature. There was therefore no use in voting an address.

WHY NOT A GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The object of the mover would therefore be served by a general discussion on the Viceroy's speech subject always to the reservation that nothing arising thereon could be discussed which was not open to the discussion in this Council under the rules.

By such a discussion misunderstandings could be smoothed away. Explanations would be forthcoming and the moving of of effective and unprofitable resolution in the Council would be avoided. A calm and carefully studied discussion on the Governor General's speech reported as it would be in the press both European and Vernacular throughout India could not fail to be beneficial and educative to the masses generally.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

Sir William Vincent in opposing the resolution pointed out that the position of the Legislature here differed entirely from that of Parliament. In England for the purpose of Government, the premier was representing His Majesty the King Emperor and his authority, will and power were absorbed by the Parliament. The chief controlling authority in India was the Governor General. The decision was of the Governor General in Council that is the Government. The speech from the Throne in England was a declaration of policy of His Majesty's Government. It was framed by the Cabinet on their responsibility which they could defend on the flood of parliament and if they failed they were liable to be removed because an amendment to reply to the address implied a vote of censure. The King's speech was not written by the King. The King was not responsible for it. The vote on the address did not therefore affect His Majesty but his Government. But here in India the Governor General was in a dual capacity, one as the head of the Government of India and the other as the representative of His Majesty the King by virtue of which he exercised certain statutory powers.

INFRINGEMENT OF STATUTORY POWERS.

The right to address the legislature was one of the powers vested in His Excellency the Governor General by statute and that control was exercised by him without any control His Executive Council or from any one else. The Viceroy's speech was not submitted to his Council. The Viceroy could say what he liked; he could speak on subjects outside the cognisance of the Assembly and which might be of very great interest to the public because, by reason of his very high position and personal attachment with His Majesty, he must often be able to afford information of very valuable character. This was done by the Viceroy on authority or within the cognisance or under the control of the Government of India. In these circumstances it was not fair nor proper that Government members should be called upon to defend the Viceroy's speech on the floor of this House because it was the speech of the King's representative delivered on his individual responsibility. Moreover, the Viceroy could not come down to the Council to defend his speech and there ought not to be a voting on his address in his absence. Sir William Vincent maintained that if the rules were examined, it would be quite clear that it was never the intention of statute that the Viceroy's speech should be debated in this Council or in the Assembly. If it was then it would render His Majesty's representative open to censure and he would be prevented from delivering addresses to the Legislature.

SACROSANCT CHARACTER OF VICEROYALTY.

Moreover, the standing order prohibited any personal reflection on the Viceroy and if there was to be a debate how could there be any useful debate without reflections on his attitude and conduct. It was not proper for the Council to arrogate to itself a right to criticise the Viceroy for action done by him in the exercise of his statutory functions. Proceeding Sir William Vincent objected to Sir Arthur Froom's amendment because it was open to the same criticism as the resolution. The subjects that could be raised in the speech from the Viceroy could, he said, be discussed by means of resolutions or motions for adjournment and there was therefore no necessity of voting on the Viceroy's address. Further, it would be dangerous to the maintenance by His Excellency of the authority vested in him and it would prove to be an unsatisfactory method of debating questions raised in his speech.

MR. KHAPARDE'S RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Kale supported Sir Arthur Froom's amendment while Sir Dinsha Wacha endorsed every word of Sir William Vincent's speech pointing out the catastrophic nature of the result of voting on address of the Viceroy.

Mr. Khaparde accepted what he called the friendly amendment of Sir Arthur Froom but maintained that there was no constitutional difficulty in the matter of voting on an address. There was no statutory prohibition for it and no inconvenience caused thereby.

The Home Member briefly replied to the debate.

The amendment of Sir Arthur Froom was put and lost.

The resolution of Mr. Khaparde was put and also lost by 23 votes to 7.

The Council then adjourned till tomorrow.

AUCTION SALE.

MESS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctions and Commission Agents. (21, Medo... reet, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale Rooms sell by Public Auctioneers the following.

Under instructions of Aga Mirza Mahomad Taki Afshar the Plaintiffs and receiver and pursuant to the provision of the Decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 2791 of 1921 and on 16th day of December, 1921.

S. S. "City of London."

H. A. A. M. T. A. Bombay—214/21 8 Bales each 20 pieces Black and Wite prints each bale containing 2 Maxicans wrappers.

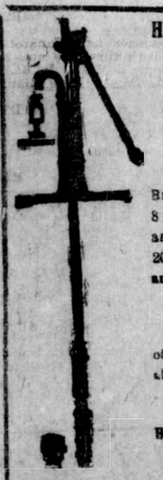
The above goods are lying in Bonded warehouses and delivery shall be taken by the buyers against delivery order of the Bonded Warehouses.

By order of the Offices and Bank concerned
5 cases each 100 dozen Gents and Ladies sock and stocking.
10 bales each 50 secondhand trousers.
1 case about 100 gross Rubber balloons No. 2.
10 Singer Sewing Machines.
1 lot about 1000 pairs Jacks spurs.
1 case about 325 great gross white and black brass hooks.
1 Lot English bib cocks 13½ dozen sizes 1 to 2 in.
1 Lot English stop cocks 9 dozen sizes 1 to 2 in.
4 cases coppered steel sofa springs.

By order of the concerned.
1 four wheel Dog Cart by Parsons with shafts and interchangeable pole can be driven with single horse or pair.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1922.



HAND FORCE PUMPS FOR BORE WELLS.

With cog Gear and all Brass cylinder Suitable for 8 inch or larger size Bore and for any depth upto 200 Feet. Strong, simple and easy working

ALSO

A large Stock of all other kinds of pumps always in hand.

Write for particulars and prices

THE LIMAYE BROS. LTD.,
Apollo Street, Fort P. B. No. 684
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Moohrat Ceremony of the Branch of the **Central** Bank of India, Ltd., Bhagat Mansion, Abdul Rehman Street, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, annual dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, annual meeting, Prince of Wales' Museum, Natural History Section, 6 p.m.
Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Lecture on "The New Spirit" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. R. Bomanji to preside.

THURSDAY, March 2.

Edward Sassoon and Meyer Sassoon Mills Co., Ltd., 12 noon, Sassoon Building, 15, Dougall Road, and E. D. Sassoon United Mills, 4-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

Mail steamer "China," with English mails of 16th, due at 7 a.m.
Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Dawn Mills Co. and the Phoenix Mills Co., 143, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. and 4-15 p.m. respectively.
Garden Party at Government House 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

The s.s. Maiwa with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5.

Press Day.

MR. V. A. DESAI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Vaikunth Ambalal Desai of the All-India Insurance Co., Ltd., stands as a candidate for by-election in the "E" (Byculla) Ward.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The 20th Public Annual Gathering of the **League** will come off at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) when Sir Thomas Bennett, Kt., M. P., will preside.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya **Subha,** there will be a Public Meeting at the **Marwadi** Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. L. G. Khare and B. F. **Barucha** will speak on "The New Spirit," M. Paul Richards will be present and Mr. Bomanji will preside.

FAREWELL TO A RETIRING D. S. P.

Recently a gathering of friends and admirers of Mr. W. Sloane, the recently retired Superintendent of Police Bombay Suburban District, whose head-quarters was at Bandra, assembled in the Bandra Town Hall to bid him farewell, when Mr. Pandurang V. Patel, Senior district pleader, Thana District, gave an interesting account of Mr. Sloane's career in the police. By sheer ability, force of character, and detective skill he had risen to the high office he held. Mr. Sloane made a suitable reply at the time of his retirement.

CO-OPERATION AND SELF-HELP.

There will be a public meeting in the "Datta Mandir Hall," on Sunday next (the 5th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Gawanker Pleader of Malvan, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny of the constructive Non-Cooperative movement, will deliver a lecture on "Benefits of Swadeshi" Co-operative Industrial Institute and National self help scholarships." Amongst the speakers will be Mr. S. K. Patil of National School, Malvan and Mr. Vaman Kashinath of Karachi Port Trust, now at Malvan. The lecture is open to the public of Malwar.

N. Y. K. PASSENGER SERVICE.

The Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha writes:—

"Our liners "Awa Maru," "Wakasa Maru," "Tamba Maru," "Kaga Maru" and two or three others steamers which now run regularly on the Bombay-Japan line, are well-fitted with all conveniences for passengers of all classes. These liners are now finding more and more favour with the travelling public as the first and second class list of passengers per S.S. "Wakasa Maru" which arrived here last week with a large number of passengers will testify. This steamer also carried the Japanese delegates to the Genoa Conference last year, and has been thoroughly renovated on modern lines."

BOMBAY POLICE COURT

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT OFFENCE.

A PATHAN SENTENCED TO 3 WEEKS.

Before Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Deputy Inspector Lyon charged one Sher Mohamed Mumia Khan with being in possession of a dangerous instrument with intent to commit an offence under Section 112 C.P.C.

Sanlaran Devoo, P.C. 1251 "A" deposed that he was a plain-cloths patrol on duty at night together with another sepoy No. 567 "A" at Colaba on the 27th February. Yesterday morning about 1-30 he saw the accused near Sassoon Docks sitting on the steps. Accused had an iron-rod in his hand. He would not allow him to search him. When they searched him, they found a big clasp-knife in his possession. He had no fixed place of abode.

Accused in pleading guilty said that the knife in question was given him by a friend of his. He had been out for a walk and wanted to return home. He wanted to buy tobacco and that was why he was sitting on the steps of the shop.

His worship disbelieved the defence of the accused and observed that he (the accused) had the apparent intention of committing an offence. He, therefore, convicted him and sentenced him to suffer three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. He ordered that the knife and the rod be confiscated.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the death of Sudama Kondiram, a labourer who was burnt by a quantity of gunpower while standing near a trolly containing blasting materials at Matunga on the 17th instant, as already reported in these columns, was concluded yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, at the Coroner's Court.

Mr. H. D. Mistry, a contractor for blasting operations said he had a contract with the Improvement Trust for blasting at Sion and had held a license from the Police Commissioner for the last eight years. The operations at Sion had been going on for two years. Gunpowder was brought from Rowli Hill. On the 17th instant witness got powder from there and got it filled in a hole. A pound and a half remained in a bag on a trolly. Witness told the deceased to watch it while he (witness) went to ignite the powder already put in the hole. Before that was done witness heard that the deceased had been burnt. He could not say how the powder ignited. No one was with him at the time.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by burns resulting from a small quantity of gun-powder, which was on a trolly igniting, by what means was not known.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

JAPANESE REPRESENTATION.

NOT OPPOSED TO PROTECTION

The Fiscal Commission had a very interesting enquiry on Tuesday when they had two important witnesses before them representing the Japan Cotton Spinners Association, viz., Mr. T. Yomaji and Mr. B. Hara.

They stated in their representation:—

"The Japan Cotton Spinners Association" is a private institution of the mill-owners and cotton merchants organized in 1882 for the purpose of developing the cotton industry by mutual aid and protection.

No statement is further from the truth than the statement that the Japanese spinners are receiving Government bounty. Some time ago, the Association granted allowance on some kinds of cotton yarns and goods exported. But this was entirely different in nature from the bounty that the Government of a protectionist country sometimes grants on some goods to encourage its exportation.

Some may look with suspicion at the rebates on the freight of raw cotton shipped from Bombay that the Association gives to its members. But there is no Government protection or any trick in it. Our members make contract through this Association with the steamship companies for the conveyance of raw cotton bought in India. As the result of large shipments the Association get rebates from the steamship companies, its members according to the quantity of cotton imported by them. Thus Indian cotton is imported to Japan so much cheaper, and accordingly increases the demands for Indian cotton, thus giving benefit to the Indian cotton growers as well as to the Japanese spinners.

The Government subsidy to the Bombay line of N. Y. K. of which some reference was made, was at last given in 1896, as it was judged necessary in view of the difficult situations in which the Company was placed. It is not to be taken as an indirect protection given to the cotton goods exported from Japan; it was granted for the sole purpose of facilitating the communication between Japan and India. Moreover, this subsidy itself was stopped altogether in 1906.

It is also to be added that no preferential treatment in railway freight is given to the cotton yarn and goods of home production.

These facts will make it very plain that the cotton industry in Japan has received no such great Government protection in the form of tariff as is generally supposed.

SPINNING IN JAPAN.

Just one word about the condition of the spinning industry in Japan. The millowners of Japan have to depend on the raw material brought over from foreign countries, and they have to bear the extra expenses of freight and insurance, besides the risks of exchange. In addition to this, the increased wages and ever growing cost of management tend to enhance the cost of production surprisingly. And when legislation will be instituted according to the Recommendations of the First International Labour Conference in Washington, the cotton industry of Japan will be still further handicapped. On the other hand, when the cotton manufactures of Japan are exported to India, we have to bear the same additional expenses of freight and insurance together with the risk of fluctuating exchange. Moreover the increase of the import duty carried into effect in India this Spring has superadded a heavy burden on the already handicapped cotton industry of Japan. To raise, under such circumstances, the import duty on Japanese cotton goods still further is to deal a very severe blow on the industry.

The policy of levying heavy duties on such goods as cotton manufactures which will tend to enhance the prices of the necessaries of life may be said to be contrary to the welfare of the greatest portion of the people.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Hara said that steamer freight from Bombay to Japan was Rs. 17 per ton, but from Calcutta to Japan was Rs. 5. This anomaly was due to competition in Calcutta. The freight per ton from Bombay to Hongkong was Rs. 30.

Questioned by Sir Edgar Holberton, witness said neither Japanese Government nor Japanese Cotton Spinners Association paid anything to the Steamship Company. Each cotton firm made its own business contract.

Replying to Mr. Narotam, witness said some fine count yarn was imported from England and America, although most of it was done in Japan.

Sir Montague de Webb asked witness whether the recommendations made to the Fiscal Commission viz., "less tarif the better' they would recommend to Japanese Government in the interest of the Japanese manufacturers! Witness replied in the affirmative. (Laughter.)

To Mr. Koyaji witness said no concession whatever was given by Japanese railway to piece-goods or silk goods of any kind whatever. There was no restriction in Japan on foreigners living and settling there. They were not allowed to buy land before, but that restriction is also going to be set aside now. To his knowledge there were some foreign factories established in Japan, one of them being a glass factory controlled by Frenchmen.

Replying to Mr. Iyer, witness said there was famine in Japan some fifty years ago and there occurred now and then shortage of food-stuff in Japan, but they did not feel the pinch because they could buy food from outside, as Japan was industrially advanced.

In reply to Mr. Birla, witness said he did not object to protection, but only to Imperial Preference. He knew that there was a keen competition between India and Japan and India, therefore, would be justified in taking protective measures but he did not advocate Government support [illegible] subsidy. There were some restrictions on foreigners to establish factories in Japan, but witness could not give details of such restrictions.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas, witness said Japan largely imported machinery and metal, but did not import cotton piece-goods from outside. The idea of consumption tax in Japan was to export more cloth outside than they use for themselves.

To Sir M. B. Dadabhoy witness stated Japan would be handicapped by foreign competition.

Q.—You take away Indian cotton from India, pay freight and railway charges, suffer loss on exchange and again being finished goods by paying freight, railway charges, and other incidental losses on exchange, etc., and still you sell cheaper goods in India than that manufacture—in India itself. Could you explain us the reason? I ask you this question because you say you receive no support from your Government.

A.—By skilled management and less margin of profit.

Q.—Is it fair for India then that you take away its cotton and bring it to India without protection? Would you tolerate that state of affairs if India did that with your country?

Witness could not reply to this question.

Q.—How many mills you have in Japan?

A.—54.

Q.—In course of time it will grow to 200 and you will bring all your goods to India?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—You agree that a country must protect itself?

A.—On principle, yes.

Q.—How much cotton do you import to Japan?

A.—From India one million, America five lakhs and China three lakhs of bales.

Q.—So Japan lives for its cotton on India?

A.—Yes, largely.

Q.—If import duty is placed for revenue purposes, will it affect your sales?

A.—Yes.

Witness then stated that Japanese Government paid subsidy to Shipping Companies to make up losses.

HORRORS OF ANIMAL SACRIFICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Govindji Kasturchand Nahar of Bijapur (Deccan) writes to me in his letter of the 21st inst. as follows:—

"That in a village called Yemnur which is at a distance of about 25 miles from Mallapur Railway Station on the M. and S. M. Railway, lines about *fifty-thousand goats are sacrificed every year* from 1st to 5th of the dark half of the month of Falgun (which is approaching near) by some people who believe in their duty called *"Raja Baksar"* Mr. Nahar further states that there are two "Panjas" (Palms) and small images of silver horses in this small temple. About two lakhs of men take part in this fair and with the exception of a microscopic minority all these assembled there propisiate their god with the blood, flesh and bones of these poor inoffensive creatures of God. A regular flood of blood flows on the spot and the scene becomes simply horrible!"

Many a time, Sir, you have published my letters in this regard and you have also editorially supported our appeals to the people to abstain from such cruel practices. Not long ago Mahatma Gandhi and His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Shri Sharda Peetha had severely condemned this practice of propitiating the deities with the blood of these poor animals and their advice to the people had its desired effect. In this case also may I, appeal to the people of *Yemnur* kindly to put a stop to this barbarous custom. In the words of the Mahatma and Shri Shankaracharya the act of offering animal sacrifices to gods and goddesses is "Cruel barbarous, irreligious and consequently intolerable." I hope my appeal will not go in vain.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
Hon. Secretary, Bombay,
Humanitarian League.

Bombay Humanitarian League,
309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay, No. 2.

MONDAY'S SITUATION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

There is no perceptible change in E. I. Railway strike situation to-day. Yesterday three coal trains were worked to Howrah, three to Naihati and two to Docks. Six trains on hand this morning will be run out by 11 a.m.

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The Agent's communique says, "Bandel suburban and Naihati Branch Train Service is being run in full. Burdwan and all Sunday suburban trains ran yesterday. The Loco. staff are still practically all out. At Bandel, fifty-nine persons of the Traffic staff resumed work yesterday but all except twelve were persuaded by Swami Darsanand to again suspend work elsewhere no change."

Information also has been received that a large number of the traffic staff have resumed work at various places on the E. I. Railway. Advices from other districts also show that they are running certain up and down branch trains and that the staff at Madhupur are working normally. It is understood through trains which were previously cancelled have not yet resumed running, but as soon as an opportunity presented itself trains would be put on.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi left for Ahmedabad February 27th, deputation of six members [illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

"NO WEAKENING OF RESOLUTION

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes under date February 22nd.

"I accompanied by Mr. Abdul Ghani, Superintendent of the Central Khilafat office, went to Thana prison yesterday afternoon to see Maulana Nisar Ahmad Sahab of Cawnpore who has recently been removed from Karachi and lodged in Thana Jail, and Maulana Azizur Rahmana of Delhi. The Superintendent of Thana prison permitted us to see them. Both looked very cheerful and assured of their unconquerable determination and strength to face all hardships. Maulana Nisar Ahmad said he had been ill before but was now quite well. He was given work of spinning wollen thread for blankets Maulana Aziz-ur-Rahman was treated as an ordinary prisoner. They asked us to convey their message to their relations friends and countrymen to carry on Khilafat and Swaraj work with tenfold zeal and energy.

I was able to see Pir Ghulam Mujadid Sahab of Sindh when he and Maulana Nisar Ahmad were brought to Bombay by steamer. The Pir Sahab looked very happy and cheerful and was taken to Yeroda prison near Poona. At that time Maulana Nishar Ahmad's health was very poor and he could walk unsupported only with great difficulty but now he is quite well and happy. Maulana Mohamed Ali and Dr. Kichlew have been lodged in Bijapore and Amabuer jail respectively and Maulana Shaukat Ali, has been removed from Karachi and caged at Rajkot.

SOLDIERS RUN AMOK

SCENE ON HORNBY ROAD

Yesterday (Tuesday) about 3-35 p.m. two soldiers belonging to the South Staffordshire Regiment in a drunken condition ran amok on Hornby Road near Messrs. Turner Hoar and Company. The incident created a great sensation when a police sepoy No. 1257 "A" who with a view to arrest the soldiers approached them and was mercilessly assaulted by them. There was a large crowd gathered around the soldiers, but not one of them came forward to bring round the soldiers. As the policeman was quite helpless, he immediately blew his whistle for the aid of other policemen, who hurried to the Scene. The other sepoys too were quite helpless as they also received some blows on their heads. At last Inspector Klien subsequently arrived on the spot and arrested them. The soldiers were afterwards taken to the Esplanade Police Station, where Inspector Simons ordered Deputy Inspector Stokes to search the soldiers, when a bottle of Brandy and a few coins were found on the person of one of the soldiers. A representative of the "Chronicle" who watched the incident was also asked, among other witnesses, to give his statement about the matter in question. The soldiers, we understand, will be tried by a court-martial to-day at Colaba.

REMITTANCE TO ANGORA

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

It is hereby announced that another instalment of £5,000 has been remitted to Angora through the Netherland Bank in addition to £26,000 and £19,000, already sent to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha in several instalments. Total sum sent to Angora now amounts to £50,000. Further remittances will be regularly sent to the credit and convenience of Netherland Bank.

STRIKE IN SAVANA TEXTILE MILL

(Associated Press.)

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 27.

The workers of the Savana Textile Mill, who resumed work after 20 days' strike on the 23rd instant, against went on strike this morning on the Directors refusal to a this morning on the Directors refusal to grant a few of them, 9 days leave to go on pilgrimage It is reported that the workers persisted in the demand for leave but the Director violently sent some of them out. Some of the strikers armed with bamboos and stones attacked the mill breaking glasses and smashing doors. The Director and the assistants who tried to disperse the crowd were assaulted from all sides and injured. They were consequently compelled to fire on the mob which immediately dispersed. Many rioters were wounded. The police who came on the scene, made several arrests and the mill area is guarded by police.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 28.

The following Football matches were played to-day:—

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Sheffield United, nil; Blackburn, one.
Huddersfield, one; Manchester United, one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley, two; South Shields, one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Dumbarton, nil; St. Mirren, two.

His Excellency the Viceroy received on

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE JUNIOR PLATE. No. 3. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

LIMERICK	.....	1
GULISTAN	.....	2
JERICHO	.....	3

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

PRIDE OF IRAQ	.....	1
HATCHEL	.....	2
ROUMANIA	.....	3

THE CARNAVON PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

BELLE YOVAGRUSE II.	.....	1
ALLENSMORE	.....	2
COUPLET	.....	3

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Distance 1¼ Miles.

BOX O'TRICKS	.....	1
ELPHENE	.....	2
PILGRIM'S PASS	.....	3

THE HIOHXLERE PLATE Distance 5 furlongs (straight)

OLIVINE	.....	1
ILA'S FANCY	.....	2
MEG MERRILIES	.....	3

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.

WE TWO	.....	1
LOVE GLASS	.....	2
TRDDLE	.....	3

THE FERMOY PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

FLIGHT ERRANT	.....	1
SOSPELLO	.....	2
BARBARY	.....	3

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

KHABOOR	.....	1
MARCH ALONG	.....	2
WARMINISTER	.....	3

NON-VIOLENCE ESSENTIAL

MR. BOMANJI ON DELHI DECISION

Mr. Kaushik Pundit delivered an interesting lecture in Gujjerati under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha on "The present situation at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday evening, when Mr. S. R. Bomanji presided. There was a large and representative gathering on the occasion. He said that unless a non-violent atmosphere prevailed, the non-cooperation movement would be entirely shattered to pieces. They must cultivate the virtue of non-violence.

In the course of his lecture the Pandit said that he was many a time told by some people in Bombay that the Gandhi Movement had fallen to the ground, but he assured them that it was not so. They should not shirk their duty which they were now called upon to perform by their country on account of such false outcries. They should have implicit faith in Mahatma Gandhi before they took a step further in any direction. Parsis and Moslems should put their heart and soul to the work for their country. That appeal was meant for Parsis in particular. They should be awakened to the existing pressing needs of the country. They wanted more Parsi youths to cling to the unshaken banner of the Mahatma. They wanted Parsis to join hands with them in the carrying out of their aims and objects for the good of the country.

Mr. Bomanji in his concluding speech said that he did not want to take up their time as it was very late, but before they departed he wanted to make one or two points clear to them. He was invited by Mahatma Gandhi at the last All-India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi, though he was not a member of the Committee. He was able to follow the trend of thought that was prevailing among the members of the Committee with regard to he Bardoli Decision. He wanted to tell them that there was no mistaking with regard to the Bardoli decision arrived at by the Mahatmaji. Unfortunately some people thought that the Mahatmaji had asked them to give up all their activities with regard to the picketing of liquor shops, boycott of foreign cloth and so on. But let them remember that that was an entirely mistaken idea. Mahatmaji never meant that at all. All that the Mahatmaji wanted was that there should be complete non-violent atmosphere before they arrived at the stage of Mass Civil Disobedience.

Continuing, the president said that the only way in which they could touch the pockets of Englishman was by boycotting foreign-cloth. The Englishmen did not much care about their picketing of liquor shops but they cared more about the boycott of foreign cloth. The Mahatmaji had properly amplified the Bardoli decision at Delhi. He wanted to appeal to them that the Mahatma had not at all changed his policy. Mahama Gandhi had realized the whole situation of the country, and in view of that he arrived at that decision. The last meeting of he All-India Congress Committee was an eye-opener to all.

Before he resumed his seat he wanted to remove a wrong impression that was created in their mind. Swami Satyadeo had told him to inform them that the people of Bombay had misunderstood him. "Swamiji yields to nobody." said the president, "in his profound respect towards the Mahatmaji". All that he said was that the complete atmosphere of nonviolence in India would be very difficult to maitnain. They could not establish complete non-violent atmosphere, at present, in India. It did not mean, therefore, that they should resort to violence. For, if they wrong and faulty step was resorted to by them, they would ruin the whole non-cooperation movement. "It would be madness and lunacy", said Mr. Bomanji, "to talk about violence in our present helpless conditions. If the people of India tried to be violent, it would be the biggest defeat of our programme. It is unnecessary for me after what has been so well impressed by Mahatmaji, to say that violence forms no part in our plan of campaign. (Cheers.)

Concluding, he [illegible] religious duty to put on the khaddar dress. He appealed to them to understand well the decision that Mahatma Gandhi had arrived at. He thanked them for having listened to him very patiently. Loud Cheers.)

The meeting [illegible]

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

MRS. ROW & WAGLE BEAT MRS. AND MR. PORTLOCK

Play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed to-day at 4-15 p.m. at the Queen's Road Courts. There was a strong breeze blowing and this raised clouds of dust much to the inconvenience of players figuring in the 4th, 5th and 6th Courts.

Six matches figured in the day's Card. Only one match was timed to take place at 4-15 p.m. and this was Ranga Rao versus Naorojee. The other five matches which consisted of two matches in Gentlemen's Singles and three in mixed doubles provided toothsome fare for the tennis loving public of Bombay.

Ranga Rao Versus Naorojee despite the woeful bankruptcy in scoring on the part of Naorojee was a fine game to watch and enjoy. In the very stages of the game Naoroji played a cautious and enterprising game with the result that the scoring-board showed 2 all. After this a rot began to set and the affair began to assume a different complexion. Naoroji would begin to play well and hand out powerful drives when all of a sudden he would crumble up inexplicably and practically throw the game away. It was as though he began a ripping time and never got beyond it. No wonder that Ranga Rao began to a never ending succession of games without a single concession to the enemy right till the end of the Chapted. Ranga Rao won in convincing style in two straight sets of 6-2, 6-0.

The other singles events were Fox versus S. H. L. Bean and Annett versus Kamamura. Kamamura fell a willing victim to Annett's prosistency and freedom from nervousness. Kamamura challenged with a will in the first and had 4 games in the set to Annell's 6. In the second he surrendered at discretion Annett securing the set at 6-0. Fox verons. Bean was a match full of surprises and unexpected surprises—yet the better man won. Bean put up a splendid fight and every point was well contested. Fox being the better tactician ultimately won at 6-4, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES

Three matches were played in Mixed Doubles Mrs. Row and Wagle found an English couple pitted against them Mr. and Mrs. Portlock and the game that ensued gave a good exhibition of 'mixed' tennis. Both the ladies were very much in evidence and both acquitted themselves creditably. There was not much to choose between them—though it must be said Mrs. Row was more steady and more careful in the disposition of her balls. The deciding factor in the game was Wagle's superiority over Mr. Portlock—especially at the net where he did deadly execution. There was no poaching to any mentionable extent the success of the Indian pair was in a large measure due to the complete understanding between them. The scores in this set were 6-3, 6-1.

The most hotly contested match of the day was Mrs. Crichton and Ranga Rao versus Mrs. Hale White and England. Mrs. Crichton was remarkably free from 'nerves' and played a free and easy but careful game throughout the trying struggle of the second and deciding set.

The first set was pretty easy sailing for Ranga Rao and partner—but in the second set there were plenty of 'breakers ahead'. After an easy success of 6-3, a Homeric struggle followed in the second set in which games fell almost with rhythmic alternation to the opposing sides 5 all, 6 all, 7 all—the sequence continued up to 8 all when the next two games were annexed in succession by Ranga Rao and Partner. England who possesses an excellent repertoire of different styles of service secured a few points through his reverse services. The scores in this set were 6-3, 10-8.

Mrs. Mead and Barraclough versus Mrs. Birler and Farguaharson was a colourless affair which ran out its allotted span in two sets of 7-5, 6-4 with the former pair coming out as victors.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

FIRST ROUND

Ranga Rao beat Naorojee 6-2 6-0.

SECOND ROUND.

Mrs Row and Miss A. Wagle beat Mr. and Mrs. Portlock 6-3 6-1.
Mr. Fox beat S. M. L. Bean 6-4 6-3
E. T. Annett beat Kamamura 6-4 6-0.
Mrs. Mead and L. Barraclough beat Mrs. Birley and J. R. Farguharson 7-5 6-4.
Mrs. Brichton and Ranga Rao beat Mrs. Hale-White and R. W. England 6-3 10-9.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played at 4-15 p.m.

Court No. 1.—Ranga Rao vs. Gore.
Court No. 2.—England and Naorojee vs. Nigel Jones and Vernon.
Court No. 6.—Annett vs. Fox.

FOLLOWED BY

The following matches will be played at 5-15 p.m.

Court No. 1.—Annett and Mrs. Clatou vs. Matthews and T. Patterson.
Court. No. 2.—Naorojee and Lady Tata vs. Ranga Rao and Mrs. Crichton.
Court No. 6.—Wagle and Mrs. Row vs. Pacton and Mrs. T. Robinson.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 1, 1922.

BAFFLED

The interview which Mahatma Gandhi accorded the Associated Press' Delhi correspondent calls for little comment. For it says the last word on the subject of the political situation as it is to-day. The Mahatma both in the interview and in the resolution he moved at the All-India Congress Committee meeting was most careful to be explicit even at the expense of being verbose. He has demonstrated clearly that the resolution which will now mould the Nationalist policy is not a deference either to official feeling or to Pandit Malaviya's opinions. Like the Bardoli resolution, it is merely a logical and honest admission of the fact made patent at Chauri Chaura that the country needs more schooling in non-violence. India's Nationalists will not quarrel with the modifications made at Delhi of the Bardoli decision permitting the continuance of Congress and Khilafat activities hitherto pursued. These activities the Government have attempted to stop by suddenly proclaiming them illegal and arresting workers engaged therein. Official action in this connection has driven the Moderate minority to protest and to waver towards the Congress party and policy. The activities themselves have had a pronounced and easily discernible effect which makes the Chauri Chaura tragedy stand out in clear perspective as the dreadful thing it is.

It is only to be expected that that a nation already schooled for several months by assiduous workers should ignore the possibility of having its honesty deemed weakness and should persist in the course of sheer morality indifferent to the misconceptions and the jibes of its opponents. The awakening of the enemies of freedom will come later. That it will come, there is not the slightest vestige of doubt in the average Indian's mind. For India it only remains that she keep her cause as pure as she proclaimed it to be when she embarked upon the struggle for freedom. Sir William Vincent will, doubtless, esteem himself a very shrewd politician when he finds that the Congress endorses his opinion that its policy has not been reversed. Sir William, however, having arrived at a perception of one truth has as usual been too careless or too politically disingenuous to progress to the next truth. Granting that the Congress and the people have not hoisted a flag of truce, we must grant also that no amount of Repression will succeed in enforcing a humiliating defeat upon the Congress and the people. Mr. Hignell's belated letter to Mr. Jinnah published in our columns yesterday is yet another demonstration of Lord Reading's determination to see only as far as Sir William Vincent can see, and no further. The Diehards urge Government to act and, if they were not pledged to indifference, the Nationalists would do likewise. To those who are convinced of the irresistable power which the Congress movement must prove itself to possess once the nation is thoroughly schooled to non-violence, the hesitation of Lord Reading seems so foolish. It is no time for an imitation by Lord Reading of Fabius Cunctator. The Roman strategist fought a winning campaign. Lord Reading fights a losing battle. So while we cannot urge him to face facts squarely and call for peace we can wonder dumbly at the foolishness of his policy and even pity it.

The fact is the Government of India are up against a movement whose like the world has not seen before. Lord Reading has no lessons of history to guide him here. There is no historical precedent to the situation. So, as advised doubtless by his Executive Council, he refuses to admit the seriousness of his and the Government's position—he refuses to admit the power of the people to win. He prefers to wait in the fond expectation that the flame of Non-Cooperation will presently fizzle out and die. An outbreak of disorder will give him opportunity to act strictly according to precedent. Its absence must bewilder him. Should he decide to act as the Diehards urge, to arrest Mahatma Gandhi and to plunge into a frenzy of redoubled repression, the prospects to-day are that the set-back of Chauri Chaura will be redeemed. The enthusiasm of the people would most assuredly rise to white heat, and the very ardour of the flame should preserve the atmosphere of non-violence which, while it baffles the Government of India, is essential to our cause. And non-violence will continue to baffle the bureaucrats and to puzzle them, until it has achieved victory. But these are facts Lord Reading prefers to blink. Had Lord Nelson put the telescope to his blind eye while fighting a losing battle, disaster would have overtaken him.

A CHANGE OF HEART

The "Pioneer" is exacting and hard to please. The Allahabad organ of Repression actually yearns to see "a change of heart among the leaders of the non-co-operation movement." Since the hearts of these leaders are full of Love for the world at large, including the "Pioneer," we are tempted to presume that the journal would have the Nationalists adopt a policy of Hate—the policy of Hate which animates Die-hard utterances. But no! The "Pioneer" merely means that it wishes the Congress were a little more "constitutional" in its methods. "Constitutional" is a meaningless word. A word with more meaning is "moral". But, of course, we write from the view-point of the people. The "Pioneer" regards these matters through official glasses. We cannot but pity the blindness of our opponents. Verily, they "walk about at noonday in the dark" as an English poet recently said of Anglo-India. If the paper defended a moral cause, the "Pioneer" would thank it stars that the non-co-operation leaders have not suffered a change of heart. A change from perfection can only be a change for the worse

Notes of the Day

Diplomacy and Turkey.

M. Franklin Bouillon, whose latest suggestions regarding an all-Allied Agreement with Turkey were commented on in a leading article the other day, is the author and negotiator of the Franco-Kemalist Treaty. He was in London in mail week and has been opening his heart to an interviewer thus:—"The truth is our (France's) army will not fight; your (England's) army will not fight; no European Army will fight any other, unless, of course, in a genuine war of defence. The only people left who will fight are the Mahomedans. We can either fight these Turks or we can make peace with them. It is clear that neither of us want to do the former. So why not the latter? It is surely as much in your interests as ours that my agreement should stand. You have a great Mahomedan population, and one which, I seem to hear from India and from Egypt, has become restive. . . . . We are ready to share with you the important concessions obtained." While there is much truth and candour in the statement, the last sentence suggests how little real feelings of honest friendship for Turkey animate Europe's statesmen—especially British statesmen. The truth of the matter is that the Turks have forced the Powers by military victories to come to terms. But if those terms are to hang on the question of "concessions" we cannot anticipate a lengthy period of peace for Turkey. Sooner or later France will intrigue against Britain —and vice versa—in the matter of securing more concessions than the other has been able to extort from the Turks. Lord Ronaldshay has been assuring Bengal Muslims of the efforts made by the Government of India to influence a fair settlement with Turkey. But with the facts clearly before them, India's Muslims are not likely to be deceived into imagining that the British Government are remarkably benevolently disposed towards the Ottoman Empire. They know the truth. They know that a settlement will be made with Turkey, firstly because the British people will not consent to fight the Turks in a war of conquest and secondly because Britain's capitalists hunger for Turkish "concessions" and these being unprocurable by force of arms must be "wangled" through treaties.

Turkey and the Guarantees.

Guarantees for the protection of Christian minorities have constantly loomed large in inspired forecasts of the Treaty with Turkey, M. Franklin Bouillon being the latest exponent of the cult. It would not, therefore, be quite out of place to review in the light of history the part this vicious doctrine has played in the truncation of Turkey. To begin with, the Russian chauvinists were the first to advance their claim for a virtual protectorate over the Christian subjects of Turkey. They based it on an innocent clause in the decisive Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji (1774) concluded between the Porte and Catherine II. of Russia. The treaty allowed the minister of the Imperial Court of Russia "to make on all occasions representations as well in favour of the new church in Constantinople as in favour of those who officiate therein, promising to take such representations into due consideration as being made by a confidential functionary of a neighbouring and sincerely friendly power." The language of the clause is sufficiently clear and it gave no right to Russia to interfere in the domestic concerns of Turkey. Into such a clause Gladstone read the meaning that "as the Sultan made a special treaty with Russia to protect the Christians, he gave in the very nature of things a special right to Russia to complain if the protection was not given." The pretensions of Russia were the direct cause of the Crimean War. England under Disraeli sided with Turkey, and the Treaty of Paris of 1856 gave a wide berth to the theory of guarantees as interpreted by Russia.

The Example of Crete.

Since the treaty of Kainardji, Europe has allowed no peace to Turkey. In less than twenty years after the Crimean War, insurrections burst forth throughout the Balkans. The Treaty of Berlin, which was concluded in 1875 between Turkey and European Powers, mulcted the Ottoman Empire of a large part of its territory. But even that treaty was interpreted against Turkey, for Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were handed over to Austrian occupation, were never returned to her. In 1868, Crete was placed under a High Commissioner chosen by the Powers, while the shadow of Turkish suzerainty was maintained. It needs no prophet to foretell the future of Smyrna under a High Commissioner appointed by Greece or the League of Nations.

Sadder but Wiser.

But a change has come over Turkey of which the Powers would do well to take note. The Turk can no more be driven out of Europe or his Asiatic homelands, bag and baggage. The Treaty of Adrianople (1829), which brought into being an independent Greece, was declared by the Duke of Wellington to be the "death-blow to the independence of the Ottoman Porte." The Duke evidently under-rated the recuperative power of the "Sick Man." By a bloodless revolution the Turks, in 1908, secured for their country a Parliamentary Constitution in 1908. They have also grown wiser by frequent betrayals. Crete and Egypt are to them as object-lessons pointing out the dangers of 'guarantees' and shadowy sovereignty. The Entente statesmen must be bold men if they imagine after all the exposure that their camouflage will pass muster.

Official Confidence Trick.

It is a month since the Committee which was appointed to enquire into the Moplah train tragedy submitted its report, but Lord Willingdon's Government have not yet seen their way to publish it. Asked the other day in the Legislative Council whether the report and the evidence would be made available to the members in time to afford them an opportunity for discussing it by resolution at the March session of the Council, Sir Lionel Davidson is reported to have given the curt reply that "no such guarantee can be given." Questioned as to whether the Government would postpone passing orders on the report till after a discussion took place in the Council, Sir Lionel replied: "The answer is in the negative". Yet, a little over two months ago, when one of the members, sought to move an adjournment of the Council with a view to discuss the tragedy, this very official had fervently appealed to the Council "to wait until the truth in regard to this deplorable disaster has been elucidated by the Committee which has been appointed to enquire into it and not to forget that justice is due also to those who may have to bear a share in the terrible responsibility for the tragedy." The Council responded to the appeal in a spirit of perfect confidence, but it now finds itself sadly betrayed. Sir Lionel and his official colleagues may be disposed to think that they have won a diplomatic victory over the deluded members of the Council, but by the public at large such tactics will be regarded as of a most reprehensible character. We sincerely commiserate the "co-operators" of Madras on the confidence trick played on them by their official patrons. From the very beginning the public had lost all hope of any good coming out of the Knapp enquiry. The findings of the Committee which have been made public have shown that Lord Willingdon's Government have got all that they expected to get. Since the Government have apparently made up their mind on the subject, for the Council to discuss the same whether in the March session or the one next would be like flogging a dead horse. The Council, however, might profitably reflect on the question of its own self-respect and how long it will allow itself to be hoodwinked by officials in this manner. It is only a really self-respecting Council that can render impossible not only such an insult as has been administered by Sir Lionel Davidson but also the perpetration with impunity of a grave inequity like that of the Moplah train tragedy..

A Lancashire Rumour.

While India itself is in the dark about the matter, Lancashire has managed to get wind of, and is greatly perturbed at, the report that in the next Indian budget it will be proposed to increase the import duties on cotton goods to twenty per cent. The public in this country will be intrigued to know whether there is any truth in the rumour. That the Government of India are hard pressed in the matter of revenue and that they have not realised as much as they had set store by, from their enhanced import duties, are facts quite within public knowledge. But the people of this country are also perfectly aware that a selfish and determined agitation is being carried on in Lancashire against these import duties, with a view to secure either a lowering of them or an enhancement of the excise duties on Indian manufactures, so as to reduce the difference between the two duties. At present there is a difference of 7½ per cent. between the two duties. If India had its own way it would have liked to enhance the import duties still more and abolish altogether the iniquitous excise duties. But the Government of India, who have always an eye on Lancashire, did not wish to proceed further but contented themselves with a modest 11 per cent. import duty. If, however, out of sheer necessity, they are now compelled to raise the duty to 20 p. c., as proposed by some of the non-official members of the Assembly last year, they should not seek to penalise the indigenous industry simultaneously. Reuter's cable, referred to above, contains the rather suspicious-looking statement that it is gathered in the House of Commons, that "a counter excise tax may be proposed leaving only a difference of four per cent. against Lancashire." We sincerely hope that there is no truth whatever in the suggestion. The proposal smacks too much of dodge to deprive the Indian industry of the little advantage it has secured as a result of the enhancement of the import duties—an advantage which it has every right to secure after being compelled for decades to subordinate its interests to those of Lancashire. Once the excise duty is raised, Lancashire will insist on the new difference being maintained for ever, whatever the circumstances. The Finance Member, if he has a particle of solicitude for the progress of the indigenous industry, should guard himself against playing into the hands of Lancashire in the manner suggested. If every time India is reduced to the necessity of raising its import duties for the sake of revenue it is to be compelled to penalise its own manufactures to an equal extent then the "fiscal autonomy" which is stated to have been conferred on its becomes a farce and a fraud.

The Kathiawad Arrests.

We understand that an attempt was sought to be made by interpellations in the local Legislative Council to elicit information regarding the arrest and imprisonment of Messrs Mansukhlal R. Mehta and Manilal V. Kothari, but it was unfortunately frustrated by the President disallowing the questions on the ground that Rajkot is not British territory but the territory of a Chief. The President, we are afraid, is labouring under a clear misconception, because it has been definitely held by the High Court of Bombay in 10 Bom. 186 that Rajkot Civil Station is part of British India. Again, the question whether Rajkot Civil Station is British India or not was absolutely irrelevant because the questions substantially related to the illegal and arbitrary action of the Kathiawad Agency Police, who form part of the Bombay Police, as is clear from the demand and grant of one lakh of rupees for the reorganisation of the Agency Police made in last years' budget by the Legislative Council. The Kathiawad Agency Police are thus clearly responsible to the Legislative Council and it can make no difference whether they committed a wrong in British India or outside it. There is one more point which seems to have escaped the attention of the President. The gentlemen were placed in the prison at Rajkot without any legal warrant from any Court and the jailor who kept them for three days without a warrant is answerable to the Legislative Council as the jail is within the administrative jurisdiction of Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, and the Agency Officials have no powers over the jail. The matter should not be left to rest here.

"The Perfect Babu."

A correspondent has sent us excerpts from the February issue of the "Empress," an illustrated "society" journal of Anglo-India, descriptive of what the writer in the journal calls "The Perfect Babu—the incarnation in the flesh of the ambition of every properly minded Bengali." This "Perfect Babu" is made the central figure of a tale of a "native" conspiracy against Anglo-Indiandom, entitled "A Troubled Tamasha", and is introduced to the reader in this highly arresting style:—

"Babu Stupendra Ghul Chupatti affected an interest in what I was doing and glared fatly on me. In a community in which abdominal circumference is a recognised standard of personal beauty and worldly prosperity, S. G. C. certainly cut a magnificent figure. His feet were encased in American cloth slippers made on the heelless Turkish pattern. His black cotton socks, stretched to bursting point on his brown calves, were supported by mauve elastic suspenders. A dhoti, that must have been specially woven on an extra large sized loom, enfolded his equator, and fell gracefully over his elephantine thighs, which were at decidedly unconventional angles with his leg bones, and gave a sense of insecurity to the beholder, borne of the fear that the vast bulk might become too much for his limbs, and collapse ensue. He wore nothing above the dhoti, and was evidently undressed for the day, so that the plutocratic folds of his upper works were fully displayed. His neck lay in creases upon his shoulders, and from these his person billowed and flowed to his middle, a brown ocean of adiposity. The fingers of his hands, instead of lying close to each other, like yours or mine, were too fat to do this, and stood out at acute angles to each other: it should have required a deliberate effort on his part to have closed them up.

His back was worthy of an Oriental Croesus, and, according to the standards of his kind, must have indicated a bank balance running into crores and crores of rupees. The exposed portions of his person were covered, with coarse black hair, so closely that in parts it might almost be described as fur.

He wore nothing on his head, the thick black mat, of which, well stiffened with grease, was an adequate protection from the sun of his native Bengal. . . . His little pig eyes missed nothing of what was going on, though they stood out with fatness.

Such was Stupendra Ghul Chupatti! A fine figure of a man,—the Perfect Babu! The incarnation in the flesh of the ambition of every properly-minded Bengali!"

The entire tale, we are told, is narrated in this nauseating fashion. Does all this conduce to exorcise the evil spirit of race-hatred from this unfortunate country?

Industrial Enterprise.

The last month of 1921 seems to have experienced an unexpected spurt in company floatation in India. Fifty-eight companies, with an authorised capital of 3.55 crores, in December compare favourably with 46 companies with a total capital of 2.46 crores in the November preceding, though as compared to the corresponding period of 1920—with 76 companies having a total capital of 6.38 crores, there seems to be a decided set back. As to individual companies ,there were 6 new banking and loan institutions with an aggregate authorised capital of 13,20 lakhs, 4 in transport of 111.50 lakhs, 39 in the trading and manufacturing division with a combined capital of 175.20 lakhs, 5 mills and presses with 9.5 lakhs, and the remainder made up of mining concerns. Taking the nine months period ,there were 541 new companies with a total capital of 56.98 crores registered between April 1st and December 31st 1921, as against 762 new companies with a total capital of 126.53 crores in the corresponding period of the year proceeding. This is melancholy reading which is further intensified by a reference to the last table but one relating companies which have ceased to function.

Trade of Sind.

It is highly commendable that Governments should try and meet the public demand for information; but we venture to question the utility of the bulky volume, of 426 folio pages, closely packed with figures relating to the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind in the year of grace 1920-21. We wonder if the average reader—in or outside Sind—gifted with a tolerably voracious appetite for statistical information, would care to pursue his investigation after he has learnt that the total imports of merchandise from foreign countries amounted to 13.02 crores in 1916-17 and rose to 34.69 crores in 1920-21; that exports similarly totalled 24.05 crores in 1916-17 and 20.87 crores in 1920-21. There are long and almost endless tables about treasure, stores, and shipping and port entrances and clearances but we confess we have not found our zeal for information strong enough to enable us to wade through this wilderness of figures. We have always felt the Government of India offer their statistical volumes at a wrong season and very much behind time. After this, we cannot help feeling they offer it also in a wrong manner.

Illustration in Autocracy.

An instructive illustration in autocracy is disclosed in the official reply to certain interpellation made in the local Legislative Council the other day. It appears that at a public meeting of the subscribers to the District Recruiting Fund, Bijapur, convened sometime in 1919 by Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, the then Collector of the District, to determine in what manner the remaining amount of the recruit fund should be utilised, it was unanimously resolved that Rs. 35,000 should be paid to the local orphanage, Rs. 10,000 each to two local schools, Rs. 10,000 to the Madrassa Bijapur, and that the balance should be devoted for the relief of the families of soldiers wounded and killed and for other purposes. But these proposals have not been given effect to, as the Commissioner, S. D., did not approve of them and had other schemes of his own in mind. The official reply states that the Commissioner "did not agree to the proposals," considered that the meeting was not "representative" and asked the Collector to hold a fresh meeting to consider "alternative "proposals." When the "man on the spot" and responsible head of the district was satisfied with the "representative" character of the meeting, it was highly presumptuous for the Commissioner to have declared that it was not so. But it is apparent that the meeting lost its "representative" character, in the eyes of this official, because it did not contribute the scheme he himself had in his mind. Like a true autocrat he set aside the unanimous proposals of the meeting, called upon the successor of Mr. Kabraji to convene another meeting, had fresh proposals brought forward and adopted, and later *modified these on his own responsibility* and it is these proposals which are now notified for "criticism" by the shareholders. Since the Commissioner thought it proper not only to reject the proposals of the first public meeting, but also to modify as he liked the proposals adopted by the second meeting, it would be futile to offer any criticism of the Commissioner's own scheme for disposal of the funds. We regret that an Indian Minister should be made to repeat parrot-wise the hollow pleas and ridiculous explanations of his bureaucratic subordinate. But such are the amenities of "co-operation."

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

WHEN CONDITIONS JUSTIFY

MAHATMA GANDHI INTERVIEWED

The following is the concluding portion of the interview the Associated Press representative had with Mahatma Gandhi:—

The ideal atmosphere for Civil Disobedience whether individual or mass is undoubtedly an atmosphere of perfect calm. Civil Disobedience must not be demonstrative. Each one who is arrested has to go to prison unattended by any demonstrative escort. There is still a desire on the part of crowds to flock to courts or to follow civil resisters as they are being taken to jails. There are many other things which I can mention and which require attention. Whilst therefore each province is free to do as it likes so long as it fulfils the conditions laid down for individual civil disobedience my own advice is that they should not make haste.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Question.—Do you think that within the short interval of suspension of certain activities and their restoration by the All India Congress Committee the atmosphere had cleared to an extent as would justify resanctioning of those activities.

Answer.—I thought the resolution itself was perfectly clear on the point. If you will look at the Bardoli resolutions you will find stiff conditions laid down for mass civil disobedience, which seem to have been interpreted to mean the a Greek calends." You will see that individual civil disobedience is threated in the resolution in a different way. Its suspension is only till further instructions, meaning clearly that mass civil disobedience was being suspended. It was considered necessary to suspend other activities by the Working Committee to understand the situation thoroughly for itself and to refer the matter to the All-India Congress Committee.

Now the only change made by the All-India Congress Committee is that instead of itself fixing the time for embarking upon individual civil disobedience it throws the responsibility on the Provincial Congress Committees. What these committees will do I do not know. I have myself advised, as you will observe, against immediately re-embarking upon individual civil disobedience. But if a province considers that its atmosphere is not in shape or form affected by the Chauri Chaura tragedy or that there is no danger whatsoever of violence breaking out and further, if a province finds that it can comply with all the conditions whose fulfilment is required by the Congress, that province will certainly have the right of re-embarking upon individual civil disobedience. The All-India Congress Committee therefore has not passed any judgment as to whether the interval is enough or whether there should be a long delay. Each province is called upon to judge for itself and seeing that provinces were jealous of their rights and resented every suspicion about their ability to manage their own affairs in the matter of civil disobedience, the All-India Congress Committee could not possibly resist the demand for restoration of provincial autonomy.

THE THIRD WANRING.

Question.—But how is it that even after recieving the third warning from God you have so soon granted the provincial autonomy which at least in the case of U. P. was not excercised properly.

Answer.—The third warning now deters me from immediately embarking upon mass civil disobedience. I would now think fifty times before embarking upon mass civil disobedience. The depravation of provincial autonomy was intended only to be temporary and was resorted to in order to gain control over the organisations and to test the measure of responsiaeness and the fact of the provinces having responded in the noble manner they have done puts the All-India Congress Committee upon its honour it would have been resented by the provinces if autonomy was not restored, nor is it possible to say that the Chauri Chaura Tragedy would not have occurred if there was no provincial autonomy. Whilst from the Congress standpoint no condemnation of the acts of the mob can be regarded as too severe, from the public point of view I can safely say that blame can at least be evenly distributed between the Congress organisations and the Government. I mean this. Is the Government which has by deliberately withdrawing the leaders known for their belief in non-violence and for their ability to manage Congress affairs put undue strain upon the masses to be judged by ordinary standards. It is not a matter for surprise that such an awful tragedy should occur. Nor is mob frenzy a speciality in the Gorakhpur District or in India because, such mob frenzy has before taken place in all parts of the world. The Congress exhumation therefore is due to the Congress pledge of non-violence.

DEVOLUTION OF DICTATORSHIP.

Question.—Considering the progress in respect of the conditions laid down by the Congress that you foresee, how much time will it take before Swaraj is attained.

Answer.—It is very difficult for me to forecast the time for the simple reason that there are many things which enable me to fix one day and many other things which prevent me from giving any date whatever.

Question.—Have you ever used the power of dictatorship.

Answer.—Never. Nor has the legal occasion arisen for the exercise of these powers because, they can be exercised only when the Congress organisation is paralised through Government repression.

Question.—Suppose you are arrested are you going to nominate a successor?

Answer.—No. I have absolutely no powers to nominate. The power has not accrued

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

KENYA INDIANS MUCH PERTURBED.

MASS MEETING AT MOMBASA URGES NON-CO-OPERATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Feb. 17.

Mr Churchill's East African Dinner speech, which is considered by the Europeans here, as a decisive announcement regarding the Indian Policy in Kenya, has had an effect of a commotion on the peaceful and brotherly atmosphere created by the acceptance of the Joint representations—the Representations, which were accepted by the Congress, on the strong advice of the Government of India, and other persons who work and fight for the just rights of Kenya Indians, notably on that of Mr. Andrews. It has smashed the cherished hopes of Indians here and many of them are convinced —though some of the prominent members of the community has taken an optimistic view of the situation thus raised—that the British Government in spite of its high-sounding resolutions of equality of status passed at the Imperial Conference, is not at all sincere at heart.

In order to consider the situation, a mass meeting of Indians residing in Mombasa was convened at the Mombasa Theatre at 4 p.m. The public attended the meeting in large numbers and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This mass meeting of Mombasa Indians places on record its sense of alarm at the announcement made regarding the Indian Policy in Kenya, at the East African dinner, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Colonies, which amounts to direct contravention of pledge contained in the resolution of Imperial Conference, on the strength of which and acting on the advice of the Government of India, the Indians in East Africa accepted Interim Representations.

"Resolved that in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable to decline to accept the said Interim representations in absence of the definite guarantee for complete application of the principle of equality of status to this Colony.

"Resolved further that a special Session of the Congress be convened forthwith to consider the whole situation that has thus arisen, in accordance with the main resolution passed at the last Sessions of the Congress. (The resolution, referred to, advocates Non-Co-operation if other means to redress our wrongs fail.)

"Resolved that different associations in the country be advised to hold mass meetings in their respective centres and pass suitable resolutions in this matter.

"Resolved that this resolution be forwarded to the Standing Committee of the Congress for necessary action."

Mr. J. B. Pandya, in his capacity of a member of the Managing Committee—he is also the General Secretary of Congress of The Indian Association, Mombasa, moved the above mentioned resolution, and delivered a short speech in which he explained the importance of the resolution and the condition under which it was brought forward. He exhorted the people to pass the resolution before them, and asked them to make a special note of altered circumstances creattd by Mr. Churchills' speech..

Mr. B. N. Anantani, Secretary of the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, in supporting the resolution, delivered a long and impassioned speech, which lasted for two hours, in which he gave the audience, a bird's-eye view of the circumstances, which had led to the acceptance of the much discussed Interim representations. The speaker was against the acceptance as he thought that they were playing into the hands of Mr. Churchill, by allowing ourselves to be easily caught in a snare laid for us. Had we rejected the representations until the final decision was arrived at, there would have been no necessity for then to pass such a long resolution. He was glad, however, that Mr. Churchill's speech had awakened them and made them realize, earlier than it was expected, that they had become the dupes of their advisers. The speaker thought that in his opinion, Mr. Churchill had done a great harm and had jeopardised the prestige of the Empire, by his unwise, unstatesmanlike and tactless speech. He declared that the speech had made the already knotty problem more knotty. Later on, the speaker condemned in strong terms the attitude of the Government of India and the India Office, who, he said, were as much impotent to effect anything as a common place Indian. He argued that if the India office and the Government of India, were not able to restrain the dangerous activities of the Colonial Secretary, they would never be able to do anything and, therefore, they were, by duty bound to decline the Interim Representations which were meant to shaken, the growing activities of Indians and to have a calm and undisturbed atmosphere at the time of the declaration of the policy. He, therefore, urged the audience to pass unanimously the resolution put before them. He asked them to be up and doing and rally round the existing institutions, sinking all their personal grievances and differences of opinion.

The President asked if there was anybody to oppose the resolution. There being none, he put the resolution to the vote, and declared, it as unanimously passed. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH AND AFTER.

There is a difference of opinion between Mombasa and Nairobi on a question of withdrawal from the Interim Representations, Mombasa has already shown its opinion by passing the above-mentioned resolution. Nairobi contents, while recognising the seriousness of situation, that the occasion is not such as would require us to take so drastic a measure as suggested by Mombasa. They say that as there is no official announcement on the subject and as dinner speeches and opinions expressed therein are liable to changes, they should not make the existing calm atmosphere, cloudy by withdrawal. Their contention is that the Congress had accepted the Interim representations on the advice of the Government of India, Mr. Andrews, and other wellwishers of the Indian Community at home and abroad. Now not only had they no advice to the contrary on the subject, but had heard nothing from the deputation in London who were expected to be more in touch with the internal affais than we could possibly be. Unless they had information from the deputation, it was not advisable to take a hasty step. They argue that what is meant by the withdrawal is protest, but this protest would be much more effective if they resign from the Councils when the anti Indian policy is declared which would strengthen the cause to a great extent.

THE SPEECH AND EUROPEANS..

The Europeans are jubiliant over their alleged success, which they attribute to their Delamere-Griffith deputation and applaud Mr. Churchill for his brave action and fearless speech. The European Press generally and the Mombasa "Times" particularly concurs with the views expressed by the Colonial Secretary, and notes with satisfaction that Kenya is going to be a White Colony and Indian immigration is to be rigorously checked and ultimately prohibited.

DEPUTATION TO INDIA..

In this connection, the Nairobi Association has passed a resolution to the following effect:—

"Consequent on Mr. Churchill's anti-Indian declaration, at the East Africa Dinner held in London on January 27th, 1922, it has become necessary to send a delegation to India for the purpose of putting the case of Kenya Indians before the Government of India and the Indian public."

The programme of the delegation will be first to see the Viceroy of India, and then start a vigorous propaganda campaign in conjunction with various political organisations in India.

Funds, it is natural, must be absolutely necessary for the purpose and it is decided that to collect same Messrs. M. A. Desai, S. T. Thakor and Mangaldas be asked to take a tour round the country i.e. Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Territory, Uganda, Kenya and Protectorate.

Therefore, to take the optimistic view of the situation, Mr. Churchill's speech has done a distinct good to us in as much as it has roused the dormant energy of Indians, who will now work with double the energy employed before in order to atone for the waisted time.

GRATEFUL FRANCE

MEMORIAL TO MOSLEM SOLDIERS' VALOUR.

MOSQUE & ISLAMIC COLLEGE TO BE ERECTED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m.

A Havas message from Paris says that in grateful memory of the Moslem soldiers who so gallantly fought and died under the French flag in the Great War, the French Government has decided to erect a stately mosque and an Islamic College on the ground donated by the City of Paris to the Rector of the world famous Sorbonne University.

The dedicatory ceremony, with full Moslem rites, is to be held to-day, and will be attended by members of the Government, Field Marshal Lyautey, the Governor-General of Morocco, by the special envoy of Sultan of Morocco, the Turkish Ambassador, the envoy of Sultan of Egypt, and representatives of practically all the Moslem peoples, notably Persia, Afghanistan, Khorassan, and Mauretania. All Deputies and Senators, representing the French Moslem Colonies, will also be present.

The mosque is to be a fine example of Arabic architecture. The College is to be devoted to Islamic studies.

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 28.

The Organising Committee of the International Corporation has reported in favour of establishment of the national corporation in each affiliated country with an aggregate capital of twenty million sterling to which Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium should subscribe equally, but other countries, including Japan and America, should be invited to subscribe, if they so desire.

The foregoing Associations will be linked with the International Corporation with a capital of two million sterling, sitting in London, on which all associations would be represented. The Committee urges the Governments interested to obtain legislative authority to give necessary guarantees to the respective associations and enable commencement of operations immediately.

The Committee declines to deal with countries not recognising past debts, or other international obligations.

IRISH CONFERENCE

RESULT MOST SATISFACTORY.

NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 28.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons to-day that the result of the Irish Conference at the Colonial Office was most satisfactory and reassuring. The South Irish Ministers had in no wise weakened in their determination to carry out the Treaty entirely. Their opposition to the Republicans was united, but they had deferred to the strong Sinn Fein demand that Constitution as well as Treaty should be submitted to the electorate and the result was that there would be delay in holding election till early in June.

POSITION OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The position of the British Government on treaty, added Mr. Churchill, was not affected, and there was no reason to change the British policy. Evacuation of the British troops would continue.

The Committee stage of the Irish Bill will be taken on Thursday and Friday, and further stages next week.

PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING.

THE SIGHT-SEERS' DAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 28.

Bright sunshine to-day revived the hopes, which heavy rains yesterday had quenched, that Princess Mary's wedding would be favoured by weather conditions favourable to enormous crowds of sightseers already thronging London.

Thousands have arrived from throughout the world; including hundreds from the United States alone; many from France and great numbers arrived during the week end from the provinces. Sight-seers spent Sunday, and to-day, in viewing Westminister Abbey and the precincts and the processional route, along which the numerous stands, which have been erected are not sufficient to meet the demand. Princess Mary was still busy on Saturday receiving deputations and presents at Buckingham Palace.

Their Majesties held the last of the three wedding receptions at Saint James' Palace, to-day. Everywhere the appearance of the Royalties is greeted with remarkable demonstrations of loyalty and affection. A number of seats have been allotted in the Abbey and the Colonial Office to the Dominions and Colonial representatives.

CARNIVAL SCENES.

LATER.

Carnival-like scenes were witnessed in Whitehall, Westminister, and the Mall today. A blue sky and warm sunshine, this morning, contributed to the gaiety of the crowds seeking positions of advantage for to-morrow, or merely in the streets to admire decorations in which Wedgwood blue and silver predominate. An avenue, consisting of twenty-eight pylons leading to the Abbey, presents a striking effect which culminates in an arch, the towers of which are surmounted by silver wedding bells, while a silken banner of blue and silver is suspended from the middle of the arch. The banner bears message:—"May your path unfold in brightness."

Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles had a foretaste of to-morrow's reception when they left Buckingham Palace in a motorcar at noon for Saint James' Palace. The immense crowd which had been waiting for some hours outside, surrounded the car, cheering and stopping progress till the police cleared the way.

BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE.

The following telegram was sent to Princess Mary by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, on Monday last.

"I respectfully tender to your Royal Highness on behalf of the Government and people of Bombay sincerest congratulations upon the auspicious occasion of your Royal Highness's marriage and our most heartfelt good wishes for your happiness and prosperity in the future."

Her Royal Highness has sent the following reply.

"I have received with much pleasure the kind message sent by the Government and people of Bombay. Would you please express my sincere thanks to them all for their good wishes.

MALABAR RELIEF

MR. KNAPP CONTRADICTS MR. SCHEMNED'S ALLEGATIONS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Mr. Knapp in a letter to the Malabar Central Relief Committee, with regard to Mr. Schemned's allegation in the Legislative Assembly, against the Committee's attitude towards distressed Moplah women and children entirely confirms the claim of the Committee that they have done their best to give relief on nonsectarian basis, and have been ready to render all possible assistance whenever the existence of distress was brought to their notice, and contradicts the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Schemned that he had the authority of Mr. Knapp for his remarks in the Assembly.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

MONEY SANCTIONED

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 1.

The Congress Working Committee at its meeting, held in Dr. Ansaris' Bungalow in Delhi on the 26th, passed *inter alia* the following resolution:—The Committee accepts the report submitted by Mahatma Gandhi re foreign propaganda and resolves that he be authorised to give effect to the scheme embodied in the report and resolves that Rs. 14,000 be sanctioned for the office expenditure for the current year. The Committee having considered the letter from Jamiatululma, resolves that the Jamiat be informed that the All-India Congress Committee has by its resolution passed on the 21st February, 1922, fully carried out the intention of the Jamiat resolution regarding defensive civil disobedience. The Committee, however, regrets to observe that in the volunteers' pledge, forwarded by the Jamiat, the adoption of hand-spun and hand-woven *khaddar* is not strictly insisted upon, and truste that at the earliest possible oppurtunity, the Jamiat will make the necessary change and bring the pledge in conformity with the Congress pledge inasmuch as the universal adoption of Khaddar is so vitally necessary for the attainment of Swaraj and the economic salvation of India. The Committee intructs Dr. Ansari to bring the said resolution to the notice of the Jamait and, if necessary, to wait upon them in order to secure the necessary modification. The application for grants to the Non-Co-operation leaders from Utkal and C. P. (Hindusthani) be referred to Mahatma Gandhi for final disposal. All applications for grants be referred to Seth Jamnalalji for report. The Working Committee recommends to the All-India Congress Committee to reduce the contribution by the provinces towards the All-India Congress Committee funds from 25 per cent. to 5 per cent..

FALSE RUMOUR.

PRINCE'S SUITE NOT FIRED AT

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 1.

A *communique* states:—There is no truth in the rumour telegraphed to the press in London to the effect that a Motor Car Conveying members of the suite of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was fired on between Delhi and Patiala. The facts, on which the rumour appears to have been based, are as follows: On the 21st February the motor cars, for use at Patiala, left Delhi by Road, an aide-de-camp of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales travelling by one of them. When this car was passing a point about fifty miles on the Delhi side of Ambala, some object, probably a stone, hit the front door of one of the motors. Examination of the dent in the door showed that it was certainly not caused by a bullet-it may have been caused by a stone thrown by some person unknown, or kicked up by the car from the road. No one could have known that His Royal Highness' motors were likely to travel along this road, as they are usually railed in advance and the Royal departure from Delhi had been publicly announced for 11 p.m., which was many hours after the occurrence.

ASSEMBLY AND NON-VOTABLE ITEMS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The orders of the day of the Legislative Assembly which met just after eleven this morning contained only non-official legislative business consisting of reading in various stages of seven private bills. Of these one which is regarded as being very controversial is to be introduced by Mr. Rangachariar providing safeguards against indiscriminate use of Sections 107 and 144 of Criminal P. C. in dealing with political agitation. The question list contained sixteen questions of which eight were put by Mr. Kabirud'in Ahmed and referred to railways as usual.

A supplementary question by Mr. Subramanyam elicited the information that the same committee of both the Houses which sat in Calcutta on the question of separation of the railway budget would be asked to consider financial aspects of the Acworth Report.

Mr. Frank Mccarthy asked Sir Malcolm Hailey, Finance Member as to whether the Government of India had received the opinion of the law officers of the Crown regarding discretion of the Governor-General to allow the Assembly to discuss and vote all non-votable items in the budget.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—"Sir, we have received by a telegram the summary of the opinions of the law officers of the Crown. In their view it is not competent for the Governor-General to place on the vote subjects which are by the statute reserved from that vote." This negative reply was signal for an alarm and a volley of questions to the Finance Member dashed forth from all sides of the house and lasted fifteen minutes.

The Dakore people have duly performed the Pujah of Shankaracharyya Bharati Krishna Tirthaji. People yet continue strike. It is believed that the Magistrate who is expected to arrive there on Wednesday next will effect an amicable settlement.—(A. P.)

DISTRESS IN PANCH MAHALS

"MA-BAP" PRATT AGAIN

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS' SUPPORT!

The result of yesterday's discussion on the various grants brought forward, and demanded, by Government was nil—the members were not able to deduct one rupee from the demands made. A number of motions for the deletion of several items were not moved at all. The President warned the Council not to waste their time over small items and thus lose their opportunity of concentrating their attacks on more important grants.

The discussion centred round the motion of Mr. G. K. Chitale to reduce the total grant of Land Revenue by Rs. 15,50,000. This gave an opportunity to Mr. C. M. Gandhi of Surat to bring to the attention of the Council the distress prevailing in the Panch Mahals and the forcible collection of revenue. Not only had the officers collected the instalment now due, but also one in advance, and in addition they had collected all the arrears of Takavi, etc., made to the cultivators. This severity was due, he told the Council, in revenge for the campaign of Mahatma Gandhi and asked the Government to have some regard for humanity. This mild protest gave an opportunity to Mr. G. F. Pratt, the Commissioner, for a fulmination against all. He had the temerity to tell the Council, and the members not only swallowed but cheered him up, that the cultivators had made those payments of revenue voluntarily and willingly, in spite of the fact that the Kharif crops had failed in most parts though not totally. Mr. Pratt told the sympathetic Council that there was distress, nowhere were the crops less than four annas in the rupee, but the reports in the Press were grossly exaggerated. And what grounds had he for that statement. Why, the reports of his subordinate officials! He himself could not go into the districts and see things for himself, as the political situation in Ahmedabad did not allow of his doing so. Unfortunately, wherever Mr. Pratt goes, whether it is to the Central Division, or to the Northern Division, he creates such a political situation for himself and his successors that only very heroic remedies can right it. About Mr. Pratt's facts and his sympathy for the ryots, they are patent to all—except to the members of the Council like Mr. Purshottamdas and others. Mr. Pratt is not new to Gujrat and his attitude and behavious towards the people of Kaira in the time of Lord Willingdon, when acute distress prevailed there, are too fresh in the memory of the public. Mr. Pratt then stated over and over again, that there was no distress in the Kaira District and that the people were happy—as they are now—and that in spite of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi had personally toured the district and seen things for himself; There was then the additional testimony of the members of the Servant of India Society. Only the campaign which was then inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi of Non-payment of Taxes brought Mr. Pratt to his senses. There was lot of swashbuckliny then both on the part of Lord Willingdon and his advisors and Mr. Pratt, who posed himself as the typical Ma-Bap. With that record behind him it is an irony of fate that the members of the Council should take his assertions seriously. However, to proceed with his statements yesterday, Mr. Pratt said there was such a rush for payment of revenues already fallen, and likely to fall, due that the officers were overwhelmed. The political embargo on the non-payment of taxes had had no effect on the revenue collections. In fact, they had already collected more than three hundred per cent. of the revenue collected at this time last year. The people were disgusted with the "harrassment of the people and political persecutions" he informed a gullible Council and the ryots were only waiting for an opportunity to run into the arms of the Government officials in a fraternal embrace!

He informed the members that they must not give credence to the charges brought forward of the sufferings of the people. There was a great lashkar of Bhils on the borders of the British territory under one Motilal and this was causing great anxiety to him, but the Bhils in the British territory were so well treated by Mr. Pratt that they had refused to join Mr. Motilal, although he said after February these men had nothing to live upon "except on their wits or by labour." But still they loved Mr. Pratt, strange to say, and his officials! If they were to mind the distress of these people and not collect the revenue, then the Government would only be co-operating with the N.C.O.'s, concluded Mr. Pratt and the Council, including of course Mr. Pradhan, gratefully cheered him. If this speech was astounding, Mr. Purshottamdas' was more so. His one refrain was "proputty, proputty, proputty." There might be a little harrassment, he conceded, but the Council should not mind

(Continued on next page.)

SHIPPING AND TRADE DEPRESSION.

A STRIKING INDEX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 28.

One result of the depression in the shipping industry and trade generally has been that the quantity of merchandise carried through the Manchester Ship Canal last year dropped to the lowest level in the last twenty years. Receipts fell over a quarter of a million sterling; the traffic decreased by nearly a million tons.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 28.

London.—A report of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom says the shipping industry, last year, experienced the worst year within memory. The Chamber's index number for freights was forty-six in January and twenty-nine in December compared with a hundred for the preceding year, Improvements in the situation must wait a recovery of trade and commerce of the world, the extent to which British shipping will profit thereby depending largely on the extent to which working costs are codified in relation to competitive freights. Twelve per cent of British tonnage is now idle.

3 MILLION KENYA LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 28.

Nairobi.—The Kenya Government intends floating a further three million loan for the purpose of completing the Uasingishu railway.

PREPARING FOR GENOA CONFERENCE.

IDEA OF CENTRAL-EAST EUROPEAN FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 28.

The plans of Doctor Benes to create a great Central East European Federation in which Austria's accession to the Little Entente was a step, have made further progress, with the result that a conference has been held at Bukharest at which Poland agreed to join Yugo-Slavia, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia in making a single unit for the Genoa Conference, Economic experts of the four countries, whose combined population is seventy millions, will confer in Belgrade on March 3rd in preparation for the Genoa Conference. It is possible that Greece may be represented at Belgrade.

BOLDT AND DITTMAR.

ESCAPE INTO SWEDEN.

Berlin.—Boldt and Dittmar, who were both sentenced at Leipzig to four years' imprisonment, and who both escaped, have now escaped into Sweden from Swinemunde.

The King has invested the Earl of Harewood with the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

GERMAN ASSURANCES.

TO TAKE STEPS FOR RE-ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 28.

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the escape of Boldt and Ditmar, the Attorney-General stated that Government had strongly protested to Germany who had given assurances that they had taken every possible step to secure their re-arrest, but hitherto there was no information that they had been re-arrested.

GREEK GOVT'S LOAN

APPLICATION WILHDRAWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 28.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Malone, Mr. Hilton Young stated he was informed that the application by the Greek Government to the Advisory Committee for a loan under the Trade Facilities Act had now been withdrawn, and no application by the Greek Government was now before the Committee.

FRANCHISE IN U. S. A.

WOMEN CAN NOW VOTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 28.

Washington.—Women are now legally entitled to vote in the United States on the same terms as men. The law to this effect was enacted in summer of 1919, but its constitutionality has hitherto been disputed. The Supreme Court to-day ruled that the measure was constitutional.

DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL

AND OTHER BILLS IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
DELHI, Feb. 28.

The meeting of the Council of State today was entirely devoted to transaction of legislative business. After the questions had been answered the House took into consideration the Emigration Bill clause by clause. Mr. Maricair of Madras moved an amendment to clause seven to the effect that agents need not be appointed in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States because the Governments of these Colonies were taking necessary measures to protect Indian Emigrants. It would be therefore sheer waste of money to appoint agents where they were not needed. If it was necessary the Government of India might occasionally send some non-officials from India to examine and report on the condition of Indian emigrants employed in these Colonies.

The Revenue Member pointed out that this power of appointing agents would not be used and there was no need for it.

Mr. Maricar then withdrawn his amendment. The bill as passed by the Legislativ Assembly was then passed.

Then Sir Alexander Muddiman, as the President of the Statute Law Revision Committee, introduced the bill to amend certain enactments, relating to merchant shipping. He said, the object was to consolidate, as far as might be, Indian Acts, relating to merchant shipping. The first act now on Statute Book dealing with this subject was passed in 1854 and the last in 1920 and during this period of nearly a century, a large number of acts has been from time to time enacted by legislature. The attempts made on several occasions to consolidate these Acts failed for a variety of causes. The present bill did not go beyond consolidation and that not even of the whole of the law which was not feasible by the enactment of the great Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. The powers of the Indian Legislature were both curtailed and extended and the Indian law had therefore to be brought into legal harmony with that enactment, and its amending acts. The bill would leave untouched the Indian Law relating to the registration of ships. The Statute Law Revision Committee which considered the bill did not recommend that it should be passed into law in its present shape and they would recommend it should be suspended at some convenient stage and that an amending bill drawn to harmonise with this consolidating measure when all controversial points had been decided be referred for an amalgamation with present bill. Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member said that this consolidation bill would be of great service to the commerce department, where the need for such a revision regarding merchant shipping law was greatly felt. He then informed the House, that the Government view was that either this bill should be passed through Indian Legislature but not actually put into operation, or that it should be pushed through its final stage and that before it was actually passed an amending bill be brought forward, and both the measures referred to select commitee for consideration. The Bill was then introduced.

The Hon. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi moved for consideration of the Delhi University Bill which, though based on the Dacca Model, had, he said, certain modifications necessitated by local conditions in order to make the University more autonomous and its Academic Council, the Court, and the Executive Council more popularly constituted

Mr. Samaldas asked if the University would provide for the educational needs of all the students in the whole of the Delhi Province and whether there were sufficient number of persons to serve on the various governing bodies of the University. He objected to the Governor-General-in-Council being the Chancellor of the University, because, thereby the University would be officialised.

When the Bill was taken into consideration. Professor Kale opposed the whole of clause thirteen relating to appointment of rector as unnecessary, because there was no use of an clamental (sic) Vice-Chancellor on one side and a real Vice-Chancellor on the other.

The Education Member pointed out that there was no division of authority but only a delegation of authority in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor. Further, the provision of a rector was made to meet the wishes of the local people.

Mr. Kale's objection was lost.

Mr. Maricair then moved an amendment to the clause eighteen to the effect that due regard should be given to Mahomedan representation in electing and appointing members in all the Governing bodies of the University in proportion to their population which, he said, was one third.

The Education Member pointed out while the clause related only to the constitution of the Court of the University, the amendment aimed at giving one third of the number of seats in all governing bodies. As regards the merits of the amendment the Government of India, he said, would leave the decision entirely in the hands of the Council but official members except the members of the Executive Council could vote as they liked.

Then Lala Sukhbir Sinha strongly opposed the amendment on principle and appealed to Mahomedan members not to press this question of communal representation in educational matters.

Professor Kale, Pandit Ganganath and Mr. Khaparde also joined the opposition.

The amendment was pressed to division and lost.

Mr. Khaparde congratulated Government on the increased activities of Government of India in regard to the establishment of Universities in India and particularised the services of Hon. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi to the cause of education.

BOMBAY BUDGET.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The rejection by the Legislative Council on the 23rd of the first Finance Bill,—opened the eyes of the Government to the reality and gravity of the situation. Till then, the Government counting on the diverse interests within the Council, was trifling with the Council, treating it as a child (!) patting it, promising it fare things and feeding it on hopes. Member after member of the Government *loyally* rose during the debate of the 21st and 22nd to assure the "Jullihe Councillors" that every branch of the administration had been closely scrutinized and expenditure restricted and new expenditure strenuously cut down:—and verily attempted to draw the Council into the belief that they had done so. They hurried full on the Council, figures which they were conscious, no member will be able to follow on the spot or dispute. But the comparative figures in print in the Budget works, either of the last year Budget, a revised estimate (probable actuals of expenditure) told a different tale and rendered futile their hold assertions. The Government members felt comfortable in their seats. The Finance member in reply to some of the members impeaching the Government's action in not taking the Finance Committee into confidence in framing the Budget or communicating to them detailed estimates, very deftly fenced the question by stating that the *majority* of the Council was of opinion that *sufficient* material had been placed before them to be able to give good advice" (!) R. B. Chitale, who is daily losing the confidence of the more reasonable Independent portion of the Council by his indeterminate attitude, which is styled "sitting on the fence," and gaining more and more that of the Government, felt happy in echoing the sentiments of the Finance Member. He is considered by the Government and complimented as a very able and useful member of the Council, whose advice the Government values and appreciate.' The Finance Members' want of frankness wasted transparent, when he evaded the question, not by denying that the Finance Committee was given no details but by circumventing that what material *he chose* to place before the Finance Committee was considered by the majority of the members of the Finance Committee to be sufficient to give good *advice* (?)

The insincere attitude of the Government is summed up in to-day's querries of the "Times of India"—"were Government keeping Rs. 60 lacs up their sleeve for making concessions in face of detailed criticism! or did they re-investigate everything in a day!" This want of confidence on the part of the Government in the Council reflected itself in the rejecting Vote of the Council. At the voting, 43, *all* non-official votes, represented a substantial body of concerted action and concensus of opinion; out of the 31, majority were officials (including the Ministers). In my opinion when a taxation Bill is brought, it is hardly fair that the Government members who are the virtual applicants for the tax, and *who do not represent the people to be taxed*, as *in other countries*, should have any voice in its determination. It is a coincidence that Mr. Changle was absent on the taxation day, and Mr. Chitale voted for the taxation. Mr. Gandhi against the taxation.

The members of the Council by their vote actually adopted the only "sensible course" open to them of abstructing the Government, when it had no other power to check its extravagance. Had it not been for the unexpected surrender of 60 lakhs by the Government out of 100 lacs of taxation, the other 2 Bills, doubtless would have shared the same fate. Sir Chimanlal *Setalvad*, during the our of the Budget discussion had observed "I am sure that there was no member of "the Council and certainly not the majority of the Council would make hold and followed the creed suggested by Mr. Pahalagani of obstructing the Budget and making Government impossible." But the Council by rejecting a petty Bill did successfully follow Mr. Pahalgani's creed—and obstructed the Budget. It would have continued to obstruct, by rejecting the first reading of the succeeding Bills. The first rejection did and the 2nd rejection would have, created an *impasse*—in other words rendered Government work of carrying on administration on projected lines impossible, which was exactly what Mr. Pahalgani definitely suggested, should be done: it was accepted in deed, (though repudiated in words by Mr. Parshotamdas) by 43 members included Messrs. Parshotamdas, Petit, and others. But where are now the repeated assurances of the Government members (Minister included) of their having investigated the subject of retrenchments and economy most carefully and of their inability to go further!! 60 lacs!! It is and ugly admission that the Government was not serious before, intended to play with the Council and take it in. They counted on the gullibility of the Council to give them a crore by taxation this year, and some in next year for fresh one. I am strongly of opinion that more than a crore can be saved if the Government is serious. But, if the Government in its retrenchments lops off the financial subordinate services wholly manned by Indians and does not remove the unnecessary appointments, and fat and lucrative posts that since 1919 or even 1918 hape grown apace, the Council will perhaps revert to its attitude in time and by process of obstruction by refusing the votable grant for a particular establishment make the existence of its head the Imperial officer, impossible Government, therefore, has to be very careful in its application of the pruning knife. Excrescences for instance like the Director of Information, can go safely and many others besides.

But the incident of the 25th the passing of the first reading of the remaining Taxation Bills has a history of its own. Stories were freely circulated in the Council Library, how the situation was managed within the intervening holiday 24th. Some of the Members of the Government, were said to have been active canvassing, and advising the leading opportunists to surrender their opposition to the bait of 60 lacs reduction and no doubt some of the opposition of the 23rd instant committed by what transpired on the 24th, to chime in the first reading of the two remaining Bills on the 25th. The glamour of the surrender of Rs. 60 lacs, seem to have charmed Messrs. Parshotamdas and Palit into an aquiescence and most of the Gujerat and Bombay non-official members stood committed either to or with them. The Government succeeded in removing the "black" by breaking up the united front uresented by a determined majority of the Council by a surrender of 60 lacs and obtaining the surrender in return of the Bombay and most of the Gujerat members. The fact is unfortunately clear that the strength of Council is fortuitous and not a reliable factor to be connected with by the Government. There are too many individual interests to be served or pacified within the Council. *The Bombayites have no sympathy with the rest.* This has led to a dangerous diversity of which the Government will continue to take full advantage. Marahta members of the Council keen on the reservation of these taxes for compulsory education, are deeply hurt by the desertion and the unfair move of the Bombay members: They firmly believe that all the 3 Bills should have been nipped in the bud for ordinary expenditure but reserved for compulsory education. They refuse to believe and so many others that Government cannot retrench 1 crore. The Finance member naively threw out a bait to the Marahta members that any excess arising out of the taxation proceeds after reserving the balance, may be utilised for primary education and paused to receive an enthusiastic "yes", but this he did not. They saw through the bait and remained silent. So closes only ugly incident of 'hide' and 'seek' and 'mutual distrust'—Let us watch the future.—Yours, etc.

"MEMBER."

Feb. 27.

DISTRESS IN PANCH MAHALS.

(Continued from previous page.)

it, for revenue had to be collected as Government were dependent on it. With this keynote of his mind, the rest of the speech could easily be understood. He asked the Council to have implicit faith in Mr. Pratt and his underlings and not to make the task of the harassed district officials harder by their captious criticism. There was a little distress and a little harrassment, but the Council could only object to it if it were of a strong nature! Sardar Mutalik brought home to the Council the sympathy of the Government for the cultivator by saying that 9,000 acres had been confiscated last year for non-payment of double that amount of revenue, and if this were to continue he sarcastically said all the land in the possession of cultivators would soon be "nationalised" as the Finance Member had wanted. When Mr. Dumasia asked Mr. Pratt as to why Mr. Motilal had not been prosecuted, Mr. Pratt cleverly dodged that question. Eventually the motion was lost, as were all the motions for omissions of demands.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

At the outset the Council passed a resolution requesting the President to forward a cablegram on behalf of the council congratulating Princess Mary on the occasion of her wedding.

Mr. G. K. Chetale then moved the reduction of the total Revenue demand by Rs. 15½ lakhs.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi said the Government were enforcing collections, from the poor peasants, of their whole revenue demand in one instalment; not only that, even wrears, and Tagavi were being collected. simply because Mr. M. K. Gandhi had spread the propaganda of non-payment of taxes.

MR. F. G. PRATT.

Mr. F. G. Pratt was glad of the opportunity of answering the charges based on stories brought forward about the hardships of the people in the Eastern Mahals. There was a certain amount of truth—there was some hardship not only in the Eastern Mahals, but in many other parts also. That was well known to all the officers, and the speaker had issued special circulars to the District Officers to personally look into the question and properly assess the value of the crops. He had received reports from the collector Mr. Beyts about Dohad and Jalod Talukas and also an invitation from him to tour through his district to see for himself that his estimates were correct. He was unable to do so on account of the political situation in Ahmedabad. Mr. Pratt was quite sure that the accounts which had appeared in the press were grossly exeggerated. He had reports from the Collector that the *rabi* crops were very good indeed and not one third of the normal area, as was stated by Mr. Gandhi. He hoped this one true fact would repel other charges against his department. The *rabi* crops were flourishing although the *kharif* crops were spoiled, but even then there were very few places where the crops were really below four annas. They had collected two instalments at one time and such things happened some times. There was such a rush in the Bardoli Taluka, after the political embargo was removed, to pay off not only the revenue which was already due but also in advance, that the officers were overwhelmed. In fact, the people were so disgusted with the harrassments and political persecutions to which they had been subjected by some people that they paid up their revenue in advance in order that they might not be sacrificed on the altar of the political shibboleth which was agitating this district. Even before the agitation was called off, the officers had collected 300 per cent. in excess of the previous year. He was perfectly confident, whether the embargo was removed or not, the result would have been the same, and the whole land revenue would have come in, and it was not one to the favour, of the N. C. O.'s that they had been able to collect in greater part of the land revenue. He asked the Council to work with the greatest suspicion on the charges brought forward of the sufferings of the people in certain quarters. His officers had been fighting the whole time against the disloyal campaign of the non-payment of revenue and he hoped the Council would have no kind of sympathy for these politicians. There were attempts made to agitate the minds of the people in regard to the sufferings of these people and the Bhils. They had a great *laskar* of the Bhils under a man called Motilal and this was causing of the and this was causing on the boundaries of the district.

the Government officers great anxiety in the matter. It was a great relief to him to receive reports from the local officers that the Bhils in the British districts of Jalod, Modasa, etc., who had no sort of grievance and were well treated by the Government, had refused to answer the calls of Motilal to join his *laskar*. The Bhils in Modasa knew that they had been thoroughly well done and had nothing to fear from the oppressions of the Revenue officers. He did not deny that there were no occasional lapses on the part of any circle inspector or Talati, and the Collector had told him that he was satisfied with everything.

Continuing, said Mr. Pratt if any sentimental sympathisers were to go into the districts and see the Bhils in the month of April, their sentiments might be aroused; but people in Bombay did not understand the conditions of life under which those people lived there. The Bhil was not an intensive cultivator like the Patidar. The Bhils must live on the produce of their holdings and these holdings feed them till the end of February; after that date they must live on their wits or by their labour, etc. If they said that because they had nothing to live on after April and the revenue must not be collected. Government would have to give up all the revenue and cooperate with N.C.O.'s. (Cheers and "hear, hear" from Mr. Pradhan.)

Sardar Mutalik said last year the Government had forfeited more than 9,000 acres for the non-payment of a revenue of Rs. 18,000 and that meant Government had forfeited one acre of land for every two rupees not collected. If this policy of forfeiture were to go on, he did not know where the poor agriculturists would be in a short time. This policy of forfeiture, together with the policy of acquisition in canal areas, would shortly deprive the agriculturists of all their land in a few years. If Government were hard and strict in one respect they were very liberal in the collection of land revenue from Inamdars.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas did not support the motion. Now that Government had made them promises of retrenchment he asked Mr. Chitale to be content. He rather believed the figures brought forward by Mr. Pratt in regard to the question touched on by Mr. C. M. Gandhi. When they were dependent on land revenue, it had to be collected. They had passed through a serious situation and if the land revenue had been collected in Gujrath they must admire the district officers for that act. There was a little distress and a little harrassment which was unavoidable in the collection of revenue.

Mr. Haveliwalla moved the closure and the motion was accepted by the President.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the attention of the Government was already engaged in cutting down the travelling expenses and they were doing their best.

Referring to the harrassments, he said Mr. Gaudhi had received an absolute contradiction of Mr. Pratt and he asked the Council to take the assurance of the Commissioner, until facts were brought forward to the contrary. If any contrary cases were brought forward to his notice, he undertook to go into them fully.

The motion was defeated.

REDUCTION OF REVENUE GRANT.

The motion to reduce the revenue grant by ten lakhs was then taken up for discussion, as moved by Sardar Mutalik.

The motion was negatived on putting to vote, but before giving his decision, Sardar Mutalik rose and asked for a division; the President, however, gave his decision, negativing the motion. Sardar Mutalik again got up and asked for a poll and the President said he had already given his decision and those who wanted a division should get up and ask for it. Mr. Mutalik said he had done that already. The President said he had not heard him say anything, although he had got up to say something. Sardar Mutalik said he had asked for a division on getting up. The President said he had not heard the Sardar. Those who wanted a division should get up and loudly ask for a division and it was no use muttering to oneself, said the President. Sardar Mutalik said he would do so next time, but he wanted a poll now. The President said he had already given his decision and he could not alter it.

The motion for the deletion of seven lakhs was then taken up and defeated.

Some other demands also were upt to vote and passed.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

AUCTION SALE OF PEDIGREED COW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

At the conclusion of the recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa there was an auction sale of Pusa pedigree *sanival* dairy cows and young male stock. Mr. Milligan Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India in opening the sale pointed out that the Pusa herd which now reached the stage at which the surplus stock exposed for the sale, were of excellent quality. When the final accounts were settled it was expected that the 60 animals sold will have an average of Rs. 150. Each stock went all over India and the distribution of such pedigreed stock throughout the country will be of a value in improving the dairy herd in India.

RUBBER SHAREHOLDERS ASSOCIATION.

HOW BEST INTEREST CAN BE SERVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Feb. 28.

On the ground that the best interests of industry will best be served by united action, the Rubber Shareholders' Association has abandoned the independent scheme for separate propaganda and has decided to support the work of the Growers' Association.

"SUCCUMBED TO N. C. O. MACHINATIONS"

TIRADE AGAINST CHIRALA MUNICIPALITY

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Commenting on the administration of the Chirala Municipality, Madras Government observes that the Council made a promising start and did the good work for the first half year. It then succumbed to the machinations of Non-co-operation agitations and has been superseded with effect from April 1st 1921 to February 27th, 1923.

BENGAL COUNCIL

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Discussion of the Bengal Budget which was presented last week in the Legislative Council began to-day. Nineteen of the official members took part in the debate. They suggested an all-round retrenchment specially under the head of Police and deplored that not much money was sanctioned for the expenditure in nation building departments under the ministers. The discussion is proceeding.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

(Continued from page 7.)

to me inasmuch as the Congress organisation is in working order.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to the remark made by our Delhi coresponden in our issue of the 24th ultimo, in reporting the All-India Congress Meeting on the 25th idem, a correspondent writes the Joint Secretary of the Tamil Province, Mr. E. V. Ramasami Naikar, and Messrs. Margam Aiyar and Baljee Rao were present from the Tamil Province. There were three members from Andhra. Kerala Province was unrepresented.

THE DELHI DECISION.

CALCUTTA PRESS OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Commenting on the decision arrived at, by the All India Congress Committee at Delhi, the "Servant" says that it is bound to give rise to a feeling of satisfaction all over the country.

The "Englishman" thinks that the All India Congress Committee met at Delhi in a desparate attempt to revive the prestige of their organisation and the attempt has so miserably failed that it does not matter much what decisions were come to.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

CALCUTTA ANGLO-INDIAN PAPER'S COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

In noticing the Congress Committee's resolutions the "Statesman" says it is not surprising that the Congress Committee has so revised the Bardoli resolutions as to make them even more worthless then they were before. By no sort of ingenuity can it be pretended that the Non-Cooperator has abandoned his lawless activities.

The "Indian Daily News" thinks that Mr. Gandhi has made another very serious blunder by encouraging the movement.

MR. SOBHANI'S INTERVIEW.

ALLEGED SUPPRESSION

ASSOCIATED PRESS EXPLANATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Feb. 27.

Attention of the Associated Press has been drawn to a telegram of Mr. Devadas Gandhi appearing in several papers complaining that the Associated Press suppressed the interview which Mr. Aziz Sobhani had given to a correspondent who sent certain telegrams to the Associated Press about Chauri Chaura murders. Mr. Sobhani's interview contained no news about the tragedy but only comments and opinions and, therefore, it has been considered unnecessary and of no use to the Associated Press. Further, the Non-Co-operation opinion about murders was not suppressed for, publicity was given by the Associated Press to the statements of the President of the Districts Congress Committee.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE & STRIKERS

MANY INJURED ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Feb. 28.

Johannesburg.—The strike situation was aggravated along the reef over the week-end, and culminated in fierce encounter, in the early morning, between the police and strike commandoes. The former made baton charges and fierce hand fighting took place, which ended in many injured on both sides.

There have also been a number of assault on willing workers. A sufficient quantity of dynamite has been found near the Witbank-power-station to wreck the town.

Johannesburg is in danger of being lightless and tramless in consequence of the men's federation objecting to the municipality using alleged scab coal and threatening withdrawal of workers.

AN INVITATION

TO THE MIDDLE CLASS—THE MASSES WITHOUT DISTINCTION—WHETHER INDIAN EUROPEAN, OR ANGLO INDIAN TO APPLY FOR

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AGENTS WANTED

TAXATION BILL,

CHILD LABOUR IN PORTS.

INDIA & EMPIRE EXHIBITION

PROCEEDINGS IN ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Feb. 27.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Sir Malcolm Hailey moved that amendments made by the Council of State in a bill to consolidate and amend law relating to Income Tax and SuperTax, as passed in the Assembly be taken into consideration. The Finance Member said that out of the five amendments made by the Upper Chamber, four were minor and only one was important. The House then proceeded with the discussion of the five amendments while it agreed to the four minor proposals of the Council of State. It debated at length the important change by the Upper House in respect of a minor of Hindu Joint Family, which this House had previously rejected.

After about a dozen of speakers had represented their views, the House by a majority of voting, 36 against 33, rejected the amendment of the Upper House and stuck to its gun.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

The Constitutional position now is that the bill as amended by the Assembly would again go to the Council of State, and if the Upper Chamber also persists in its change, a crisis would arise which would necessitate the Governor-General ordering a joint session of the two Houses. This is the first time in the life of the new Imperial Legislature that difference in the two Chambers has gone to this stage. The point of dispute is that the Assembly when it first discussed the bill, amended it so to ensure that among the exemptions in the case of life insurances, any sum paid to effect an insurance on the life of a minor member of a Hindu undivided family should be exempted. The Council of State introduced a change in its amendment by confirming the exemption to adult and not minnor members of a Hindu family.

Mr. Rangachariar, Dr. Gour, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Subramanyam, Mr. Ramji and Mr. Chowdhri Shahabuddin explained how the position originally taken up by this House was a sound one in the case of a Hindu undivided family. They should not differentiate between adult and infant members, because the latter was as much entitled to the exemption as the former. Mr. Rangachariar and Dr. Gour blamed the Finance Member for having induced the Council to effect a change which this House had deliberately rejected.

THE CHARGE DENIED.

Sir Malcolm Hailey denied the charge. He said that the Council felt that there was no reason why minors of Hindu undivided families should be given special prohibition, which minors of other communities would not enjoy, Moreover, the interest of general tax payer dictated in favour of the position taken up by the Upper House.

Dr. Sapru replying to the objections raised by Dr. Gour and Mr. Rangachariar as to the power of Upper Chamber to discuss the Taxation Bill, said that the Bill was in no sense a taxation bill and referred merely to the machinery of assessment. The Council was thus fully competent to change the bill. As for the point under discussion, he said personally he had not known of any case of the life of minors being insured at a tender age. The apposition to the change made by the Council was therefore superfluous.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay, speaking as an insurance man, said that an insurance of children of tender age was looked with grave concern by insurance companies all over the world and should be discouraged such insurances were mere a gamble. He also objected to a minor of Hindu joint family getting relief, which infants of other communities were not entitled. The amendment of the Council of State was then put *and rejectd* by 36 votes to33.

The House agreed to the first reading of the bill to regulate employment of child labour in the ports in British India. The object of the bill is to give effect to the recommendations of the International Labour Convention. Under this measure, the local Government shall make rules prohibiting employment at piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks, warehouses, and shesd of children under the age of 12 years upon the handling of goods other than goods which can be transported by hand.

INDIA AND EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Mr. Innes next moved that necessary steps be taken, and funds provided, to enable India to participate, on an adequate scale, in the British Empire Exhibition to be held in London in 1924. He said that the idea was first conceived by the late Lord Stratheona in 1913. But the war prevented the scheme from coming to fruition. It was reviewed in 1919 and it was intended to hold it in 1921. But it was found that the date selected was too early. In 1920, however, affairs took a different turn and it was decided to postpone the date of the Exhibition, and the whole scheme assumed a much more ambitious form. His Majesty the King-Emperor had consented to become Patron of the Exhibition, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to be President of the General Committee. In response to an appeal from His Royal Highness that India and the Dominions should participate and give cordial co-operation, Sir William Meyer, High Commissioner, at a luncheon promised that India would do her best.

Continuing Mr. Innes said that the arrangements were in charge of the Executive Council and India is represented on it by Mr. Montagu and the High Commissioner. The Commerce Member further stated that Provincial Governments had signified their intention that India should participate officially except Burma which expressed its inability to incur any expenditure. He briefly outlined the scheme and said that if it was to attain the highest effect, the Indian portion of the Exhibition should be contained in a building and by Mr. Edmund Goees. Since her day harmonious whole; while individual characteretics of the provinces and the States participating, may be preserved by allotment to them of separate courts giving scope for display of individuality in the matter of decoration and exhibition of industries and crafts peculiarly their own. An extremely fine site at Wembly Park, on the outskirts of London, have been obtained for the Exhibition and the authorities had provisionally assigned to India a grand space covering 100,000 square feet in a position which was admitted to be the best on the whole. This space would be assigned to India free of charge, and she had only to pay for any building that she may errect on it. There was one more item to be taken into consideration. It was essential for India to employ someone to organise exhibite for the whole of India, assist and advise the participating provinces and States and private exhibitions.

QUESTION OF COST.

Turning to cost, the Commerce Member stated that the Exhibition authorities had given a rough estimate of 13 shillings a square foot for the buildings which included erection and external and internal decorations. The total initial cost may be estimated at 110,000 pounds against which the rent charged to participate and proceeds obtained from the disposal of buildings at the close of the Exhibition had to be set off.

He said "There is nothing of greater importance at the present juncture than that we should do everything which lies in our power to uplift the status of India in the Empire and the world. India's reputation, I am glad to say, stands particularly high in the League of Nations. We hope soon to be declared as one of the eight chief industrial States of the world. If we are not represented in the Exhibition, we will lose an opportunity of proving our status both within and without the Empire. I am not unaware of the financial stringency, nor am I thinking of material advantages by way of orders. What I want is let us prove that India is as great a power as any other. When all other Colonies and Dominions were represented, it would not befit India which wants to consolidate her position to stand aloof. The expenditure for the purpose would be about fifteen lakhs spread over three years.

Sir Devaparshad Sarbadhikari gave his whole-hearted support to the fine cause which the resolution had in view.

Mr. Rangachariar did not share in the optimism of the Bengal Member, and doubted the wisdom of agreeing to a huge sum of fifteen lakhs when the national departments, like Education, were being starved and when participation in the Exhibition would do no good to India which cannot produce enough tomeet outside demands. He wanted a Committee to examine the scheme before he agreed to the huge grant.

Three speakers, Messrs. Kamat, Ranji, and Subramanyam expressed great surprise at Mr. Rangachariar's discordant note on a subject in which the House should have been unanimous. They dilated upon enormous advantages which every commercial man knew would accrue from the Exhibition. Mr. Kamat requested the Commerce Member to see that some Indian manufacturers be sent to study the Exhibition from other parts of the Empire so as to acquire knowledge about the process of manufacture of certain articles which could also be manufactured in India at cheaper prices. At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

When the Assembly resumed after lunch Dr. Gour asked for adjournment of the debate on resolution of Mr. Innes till some future date by which time the House would have known the annual financial statement and would be in a better position to judge its ability to agree to the proposition and would also know the exact estimate of expenditure.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

Mr. Innes said he was in the hands of the House on the matter. If the Assembly desired a postponement he would not object the House, Thereupon, the House unanimously agreed upon an adjournment of the debate.

TRAFFICKING IN MINOR GIRLS.

Dr. Gour moved his resolution which was the last item on the agenda. His motion wanted Government to enact a law prohibiting the wholesale traffic in minor girls for immoral purposes ostensibly intended as *devadases*, but in reality used for indiscriminate immoral purposes. He briefly tracted the history of devadass custom that prevailed in many parts of India, particularly Southern India and said that in many cases girls were purchased for dedicating to this purpose of immorality. Visitors to the temple were allowed intercourse with these girls.

Mr. Rangachariar:—May I ask whether this vices were allowed in the temple?

Dr. Gour:—If it is allowed it is a folly, but instances are on record and visitors have suffered life-long misery. Continuing the speaker said he was anxious that young children should be protected from this menace whatever might have been the history and cause of this malpractice. The House should determine to purge the country of this evil. He reframed from interfering with any creed, but said that the practice was inconsistent with the good sense of Hindus. He asked members to concentrate their attention to put an end to this evil by an Act of legislation, and said that unless legislative intervened there was no other go out of it. None could tolerate this intolerable evil which was being perpetrated under the guise of religion.

religion. Continuing Dr. Gour emphasised that nothing should deter or daunt them from doing a duty to these minor sufferers. In some parts of India large number of these were attached to temples and there they were used for immoral purposes by persons who restored to temples. (cries of interruptions).

Replying to interruptions the speaker said that he was prepared to withdraw his remark if it was wrong and appealed to the House to unanimously support him to suppress this evil.

AN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Rangachariar, who spoke next, said that the mover was grossly ignorant of the subject with which he dared to meddle. The speaker had under supervision a well-known large temple in Conjeevaram (South India) and could therefore speak from personal knowledge of these unfortunate girls. He strongly objected to the statement that these girls were decoyed in temples and referred to an action taken by the Government of Madras in connection with the suppression of this evil. The speaker said that sections of the Penal Code were rigorously enforced against Trustees of the temple who enrolled girls under the age of 16 and some Trustees had been successfully prosecuted for having done so. Mr. Rangachariar further stated that as girls over 16 of age could not be dedicated to the temples under the religious levels, the number of "Devadasis" decreased and other girls had taken their places. In his opinion it was difficult to enforce morality by legislation. He doubted whether the world would ever come to its senses in these sexual matters. It was a mistake to suppose that these girls had anything to do with religious ceremonies in temples. Their duty was confined to the spectacular side of the procession. He wished not to cry down a system that was brought into existence by their forefathers who had better intellects. Concluding, Mr. Rangachariar warned the House against committing themselves to anything without consulting local Governments and Indian Associations with a view to enact a piece of legislation and moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Kamat characterised the picture painted by Dr. Gour as exaggerated and over-coloured. He said the evil of dedication of "Devadasis" and their use for immoral purposes must be condemned and eradicated, but that would solve the problem only partially. These "Devadasis" existed only in certain tracts and among certain tribes but the bigger question of prostitution in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi required their earnest attention. He thought that the Government had powers under section 372 of the I. P. C. to put an end to the evil. He supported the amendment of Mr. Rangachariar.

Professor Shahani felt surprised at the apologetic tone of some previous speakers in their attempt to minimise the evil. He gave his wholehearted support to Dr. Gour's proposal.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.

Dr. Sapru said as an ardent social reformer personally, he was entirely in sympathy with Dr. Gour's lofty purpose. He did not believe in Mr. Rangachariar's theory that the last word of wisdom has been said by their ancestors and that, therefore, they should close their eyes to evils as they existed -(hear hear).. He said Government was well aware of the existence of the evil as far back in 1912. Mr. (now Sir) Maneckji Dadabhoy had introduced a private Bill to remove the evil, on a larger scale than contemplated by Dr. Gour. The Bill was circulated and was referred to a Select Committee. The report of that Committee was again circulated and it was found that certain controversial points had arisen. Then the great War came and the Government gave up the idea of legislation. Then the Bill was favoured by that pillar of orthodoxy, Pandit Malaviya, who in the old Council had given his whole-hearted support to the Bill. The difficulty had been felt in connection with the provision of rescue-houses in case the law was enacted to eradicate the evil. The Government point of view, in the past, was caution in view of the controversial issues, and the same cautions Government thought still necessary.

Mr. Kamat:—Not too much of it.

Dr. Sapru:—Of course not too much, the Government view was that before they undertook legislation they should consult local governments and resurvey the problem in the light of fresh material, but if the House had no doubts and wanted to recommend to Government the course without reference to the local authorities, even then Government would do its best to meet the wishes of the House consistently with the religious susceptibilities of community.

Dr. Gour said the problem was too chronic and patent to require any further investigation. Nothing would be gained but time would be lost by referring it to local Governments.

Mr. Rangachariar's amendment was put and rejected and Dr. Gour's resolution was carried by a majority.

The Assembly then adjourned till 11 to-morrow morning when its business consists mainly on consideration in various stages of seven private Bills.

Mr. M. S. D. Butler, President, the Punjab Legislative Council will succeed the Mr. Sharp as Education Secretary when the latter proceeds on leave early in July next.

EGYPTIAN SOVEREIGNTY.

CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT IN EGYPT.

'WESTMINISTER GAZETTE'S" VIEWS.

The following appeared in the "Westminster Gazette" as a leading article during mail week.

The divergence of opinion about the Foreign Office communication upon Egypt proves it at least to be an excellent specimen of Coalitionese. One authority declares it to be a complete victory for Mr. Winston Churchill, who was the doughtiest opponent of the Milner Report; another hails it as a step towards a settlement on the Milner lines; a third very judiciously bids us "wait and see." With such a document before us we can only grope after the truth, but one thing at least may be said. Its appearance at this moment would be both futile and untimely unless we were intended to infer that the door which was prematurely and unnecessarily closed last November was in one way or another to be reopened.

TERMINATE THE PROTECTORATE.

It is, indeed, very difficult to believe that the High Commissioner would be coming to England to "give information and advice" to his Majesty's Government about the present situation and the communications that have been passing between him and Egyptian ex-Ministers if the intention of the Government was merely to repeat the non-possumus which was then supposed to be their final answer. Still less in such circumstances would they reaffirm their intention of asking Parliament to "terminate the protectorate, to recognise the existence of Egypt as a Sovereign State, and to agree to the constitution of an Egyptian Parliament and the re-establishment of an Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs," if they had reason to suppose that the conditions which they attach to these things were incapable of fulfilment. It therefore seems to us a fair inference that if Lord Allenby is coming to England to report on his conversations with ex-Ministers, he sees daylight on these matters. And when, further, we look carefully at these conditions and note the manner in which they are now stated, we are more than ever convinced that they are capable of fair settlement, if the Cabinet will this time have the patience to look into them and not simply divide itself up into conciliators and Die-hards, or act on the general principle that it is the turn of the Die-hards to decide the issue. But if a solution is to be reached, the Cabinet must remember its own ruling hypothesis. This is that it intends to terminate the Protectorate and to "recognise Egypt as a Sovereign State" in perpetual and friendly aliance with Great Britain. From the Egyptian point of view, such a recognition is valueless if it is accompanied by conditions which manifestly make the Egyptian State not Sovereign. That is to say, Egypt will do voluntarily, if this recognition is honestly accorded to her, a great many things which she will not do, and her Ministers cannot do for her, if she is plainly acting under the duress of a superior Power. From this point of view the idea that Adly Pasha will do something that Zaghlul refuses to do, if only Zaghlul is out of the way; or, for that matter, that Sarwat Pasha will prove amenable, if both Zaghlul and Adly are put on the shelf, is a pure illusion. In this sense the talk of moderates and extremists in Egypt is nonsense. There are certain things which neither Zaghlul, Adly, Sarwat, nor anyone else can do and retain any influence over their own people, and even if we could persuade them to do these things, we should discover that we had destroyed their influence and, therefore, their value to us as friendly Ministers.

BRITISH INJUSTICE.

None of them, for example, could endorse the letter which Lord Allenby was instructed to send to the Sultan, the letter which kept repeating that Egypt is "a part of the British Empire's communications," and which appeared to claim the right of Great Britain to occupy any town at any time without reference to or consultation with the Egyptian Government. A part of Egypt may from our point of view be "a communication of the British Empire," and an Egyptian Government may consent to our taking special measures for its defence, and even, if called upon, to co-operate with us in its defence. But no Egyptian can be expected to admit that his country is properly described as part of the communications of another country, and for us to proclaim that theory to the world is quite gratuitously to wound pride and challenge resistance. If that is to be our attitude, the three special problems mentioned in the Foreign Office communication would be incapable of solution except by force. But if we follow the logic of our intention to recognise Egypt as a Sovereign State, the situation will at once be changed. In that case we must cease talking of Egypt as a part of our communications, and ask Egypt to co-operate with us as a Sovereign State in securing communications which are as important to her as they are to us.

NEED FOR A FRIENDLY EGYPT.

This is the key to all the three problems. There is no security for communications to be got by any military precautions which is comparable to the security of a friendly Egypt. There is no order that we can guarantee by any military force to the foreign communities resident in Egypt that will be comparable to an Egypt reconciled with Great Britain and endeavouring to work out her own destinies. There is no safeguard against foreign interference or aggression which can equal that of an Egypt on friendly terms with Great Britain. If we approach the problem from this point of view and drop the ideas from this point of view and drop the ideas that we can make either ourselves the foreigners or our Imperial communications safe by a great army quartered on an unfriendly Egypt, we are confident that we shall find Egyptians ready to meet us. None of them have asked for any abrupt change in present conditions. Most of them are quite aware that a transitional period in which Egypt gains experience and proves herself is inevitable, but what the responsible ex-Ministers cannot afford to do is to accept conditions which are plainly at variance with the theory of their Sovereignty or to accept as a permanent part of the new system precautions and safeguards which may be wise and appropriate in a transitional period.

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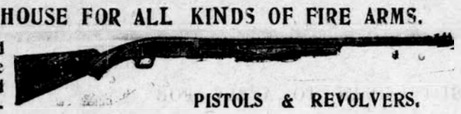

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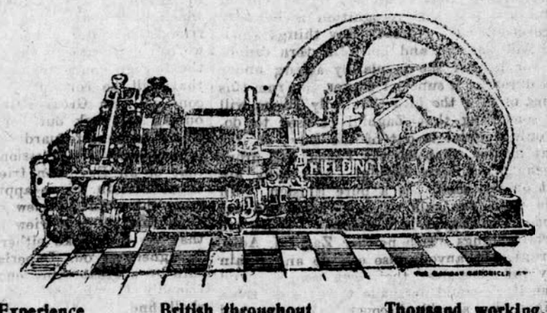

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GANDHI CALENDER 6 As.

OUR LAXITY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

A reliable correspondent writes to me saying that in Allahabad and Benares the volunteers have been enlisted without regard to their qualifications. Hardly 95 could be found dressed in handspun *khaddar* from top to toe. Some more could be found wearing *khaddar* for outer covering, all the rest being foreign cloth. The same correspondent says that some of the volunteers do not mind an occasional drink and that they are not tested as to their belief in non-violence and that in many instances the local Congress officials have lost control over them. It has been officially reported that there are 90,000 volunteers enlisted in the United Provinces. If it is a fact that there are so many volunteers on the roll and that the vast majority of them do not conform to the Congress conditions, they are worse than useless. The complaints mentioned by me are formidable, yet as a matter of fact, I have not exhausted them all. The same news comes from Calcutta, again from a reliable source. My informant tells me that hundreds who have gone to jail know nothing about the pledge, are not dressed in *khaddar*, are not dressed even in Indian mill cloth but have gone to jail wearing foreign cloth, and that they have had no training in non-violence. A correspondent from Rohtak writes bitterly complaining that in many parts of that district the volunteers do not obey instructions and make the position of Congress officials most difficult and embarrassing.

If one-tenth of these complaints is true I fear that we have not been able to cope with the wonderful awakening and to bring under control all the new additions to the Congress organisation. It is possible that it is nobody's fault that this is so. The Government precipitated a crisis by hurling the notifications about public meetings and volunteers at us. The challenge had to be and was taken up. New and inexperienced men found themselves clothed with office and they were called upon to deal with a crisis which would have taxed to its utmost the capacity even of the experienced leaders withdrawn from public guidance.

There is much to be said in favour of this argument. No one need therefore be blamed, but we must not blink the facts. On the contrary we must face them sternly, boldly and set our own house in order. No army in the world has yet marched to victory, which has not consisted of soldiers possessing the qualities expected of them. An army of peace has greater need to exhibit the qualities laid down for its soldiers. It would not do to retort that the standard is too high. A recruiting officer who takes recruits below the standard renders himself guilty of dishonesty, if he takes such recruits knowingly. All he can do is to report to the head-quarters that he cannot get recruits on the conditions prescribed, but on no account will he be justified in departing from them.

The conditions laid down by the Congress were read by myself in detail to the whole audience last December in the Congress pandal. They were exhaustively discussed by the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee and then they were explained by me to the delegates and visitors from the different provinces at numerous informal discussion. The plea of impossibility of fulfilment cannot therefore be accepted. The delegates knew what they were about. They were nearly 6,000. They came to represent their respective constituencies and there should have been no difficulty about the fulfilment of the conditions.

I should personally be satisfied with 300 volunteers thoroughly understanding and complying with the conditions, but I should not care to lead a struggle with 30,000 volunteers who know nothing of and care less about the conditions. The reason is obvious. In the one case I have at least 300 stalwarts to support me, in the other case I have to carry a burden of 30,000 men, not volunteers, who are a drag upon me. The 300 would help me, would obey instructions, but 30,000 will certainly not carry out instructions and may throttle me. We must therefore once for all make up our minds that all the resolutions which are passed by the Congress Working Committee have to be fulfilled literally. They are part of a swift and practical programme upon whose due fulfilment rests the future of India, the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and the attainment of Swaraj. Resolutions by themselves mean nothing if they are not to be carried out in full. We used to complain when our resolutions which were in days gone by addressed to the Government were not carried out by it. Who is to complain when the resolutions voluntarily and deliberately passed by us are not carried out by ourselves? I, therefore, strongly advise all Congress and Khilafat organisations to see that they are strictly enforced in their respective jurisdictions. If they do not, it is they who will endanger the movement and no one else. It is for us to make or mar the future.—"Young India."

A correspondent from Dharampur (Dist. Surat) writes:—Sad News was received on Friday evening of the death of Masaheb Shri Majirajba Saheb, mother of the Maharaja Saheb. Masaheb was very kind and popular, so this has cast a great gloom over the town and district of Dharampur.

London, Feb. 27.—An inquest held on the death of Mr. Croll, who was killed by falling under a train at South Kensington, on the 25th showed he was suffering from neurasthenia as a result of overwork during the war. He was also worried by the depressed state of rubber industry, though his financial position was of the soundest. A verdict of suicide was returned.

New York.—Canda has challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.

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ENGLISH LITERATUE IN THE EAST.

INDIANS WHO WRITE ENGLISH VERSE

The adoption of English as a *lingua franca* by the very various peoples whom we lump together as Indians is not in itself of much concern to the student of English literature. The India of the Mogul emperors evolved, in Urdu—literally, the language of the camp—a *lingua franca* which in four centuries has produced little real literature and no work of world-wide repute. But English is, for the intellectuals of India, a great deal more than the means of enabling the Mehammedan from the Punjab, the Mahratta Brahmin, the Bengali, and the Tamil of Madras to understand each other. It is the one language known to Indians which is adequately equipped for discussion of the modern world; it is the language in which they find most exactly and eloquently stated many of their newer social and political ideals; and it has a literature portions of which appeal very strongly to the Indian mind.

TORU DUTT.

For two generations now English-speaking Indians have been seriously attempting the production of literature in our language. Looking back, one can see progress of a sort. The average has been raised, and there is much less slavish imitation of the English eighteenth-century manner. But talent comes into the world capriciously, or according to some law that we cannot discern, and I cannot see that any living Indian writer of English verse has surpassed Toru Dutt, one of the earliest pioneers. It must be nearer fifty years than forty since that graceful Bengali poet was discovered for readers in this country by Mr. Edmund Gosee. Since her day Indian writers of English have come to understand much more generally both how to distinguish the finer from the less fine English models and the necessity of forsaking even the best English models in order to achieve true local colour and to express genuinely Oriental feeling. But, in essentials, so far as poetry is in question, neither Sir Rabindranath Tagore nor Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is Toru Dutt's superior.

TAGORE.

Tagore, to be fair, is known to the English reader only in translations, chiefly by himself, of the works he has composed in Bengali. If Landor, translating certain of his Latin poems into his own mother tongue, occasionally weakened a phrase, the loss with Tagore, translating himself into an adopted language, is probably much greater. Yet, when all allowances are made, it is difficult to take Tagore for a poet of any very high order. He has ideas which are rather more novel to us than to his countrymen, and which it may refresh some of us to consider when wearied by the positive energy of much Western literature. Those ideas, however, remain rather vague.

OVERVALUED.

Tagore has had the misfortune of being overvalued on first introduction to the West, and it is necessary now to begin any praise of his real merits as Andrew Lang once began a eulogy of Fitz Gerald's Omar: "Although much admired by the worst judges." All consistent work argues considerable art in the producer, and Tagore's is consistent. The multiplication of translations from his apparently voluminous Bengali poetical works may not have added anything to his reputation, but it has not detracted from it. There is a kind of dignity in his poetical attitude even when his lips are uttering no more than the refined platitudes of Eastern mysticism, a kind of grace in the language. No one poem is likely to remain among the more important of one's literary experiences, but the reading of the whole has been an experience. It is the East made easily comprehensible, one part of the Eastern temperament at any rate, for there are other aspects.

A WOMAN POET.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has much more of the lyrical cry, and, if politics had not distracted her, might have done a larger quantity of characteristic work. Up to a point she has made the best of both worlds, Eastern and Western. Her weakness is that she proceeds by accumulation of images rather than by development of thought, and that the sequence of the images is sometimes too logical. There is less subtlety in her recent verse than there was in the best pieces in "The Golden Threshold." But she is a true poet, and there are others.

It cannot be doubted that some of them are destined to enrich English literature. The borrowing will not always be one sided. English poets of the future may find suggestions for new imagery, new metrical effects, in the verse of some of these Indian poets. Indian subjects have already intrigued some English poets, and, rather curously, it is not Mr. Yeats who has come nearest to the Indian spirit with his "Indian Upon God," but Mr. Arthur Symons in an "Indian Meditation."—"John O' London's Weekly."

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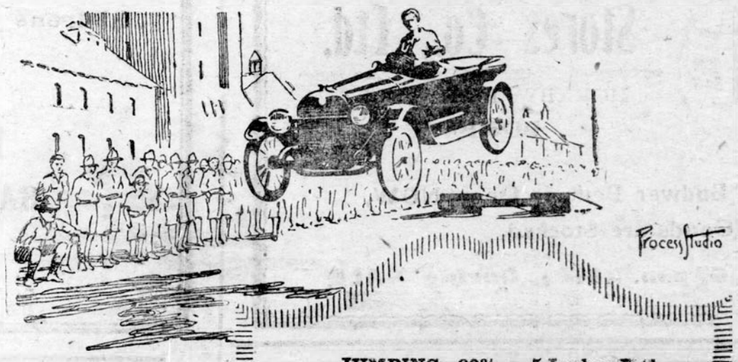

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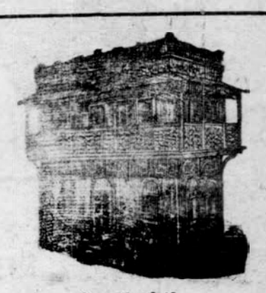

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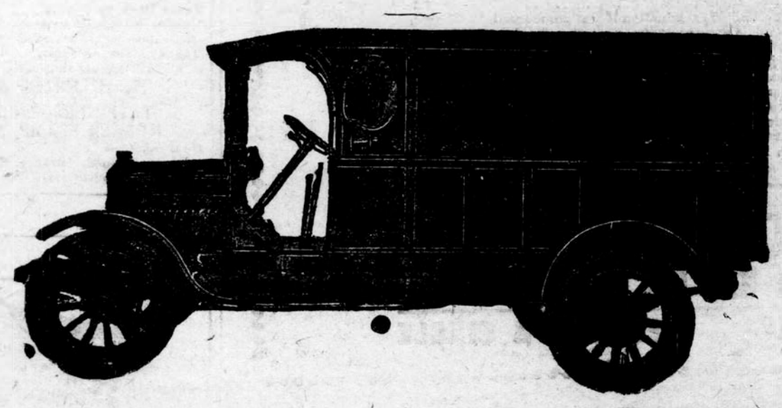

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